

EVENTS GROWING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WILSON AND LANSING TOLD

had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance." Lansing in a reply said that since January, 1919, he had been conscious that the President "no longer was disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service or to international affairs in general."

He added that, had he followed his personal inclination, he would have resigned while with the President at Paris, but that he had not done so because he regarded it as his duty not to cause Mr. Wilson "embarrassment in carrying forward the great task in which you were then engaged."

Lansing Succeeded Bryan. Lansing became head of the State Department when William J. Bryan and the President had their differences over the Lusitania notes. Lansing was counselor, an office in which he had succeeded John Bassett Moore. It has been common knowledge that while Lansing's name was signed to the succeeding notes to Germany and the notes which preceded the armistice, Mr. Wilson wrote them himself. In fact, he practically acted as Secretary of State in all important business. It was the President's conception of the relation to the foreign policy of the nation.

How much Lansing and the President differed on the Mexican policy never has been fully revealed, but officials who sympathize with Lansing's views say that they differed greatly.

It has generally been believed in official circles here that the sharp notes which Lansing sent Carranza in connection with the Jennings note were what the President referred to in his letter to the Secretary when he spoke of the Secretary of State having taken action to forestall his judgment.

Fletcher's Note Not Given Out. It is known, however, that Henry Prather Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico, who recently resigned, wrote a letter to the President in which he excoriated the administration's Mexican policy, and the general belief in the State Department is that Lansing and Fletcher agreed pretty generally that Fletcher's letter of resignation never has been given out at the White House.

But aside from his difficulties with the President, it has been common knowledge that Lansing and the President have not been on good terms with Secretary Tumulty and from time to time there have been apparently well grounded reports of friction with Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

The disagreements between the President and the head of the State Department even antedate the entry of the United States into the war. The relations between the two men almost reached a breaking point in 1917, when Lansing issued his celebrated statement saying the United States was daily being drawn nearer and nearer the war. By some it was taken to forecast the entry of the United States into the war, and by others it was taken to mean that the United States was making every effort to overtake the statement after it had been given out at the State Department, but it was impossible.

When Lansing went as a member of the American delegation to Paris, more differences developed. With other members of the American mission, he was not in accord with the President's idea of making the treaty of peace and the covenant of the league of nations one and the same inseparable document. It was Lansing's idea that such a plan would delay the ratification of a peace treaty and in this he was supported by Henry White and E. M. House.

It may be said with a great degree of authority that, while the President and Lansing were together in Paris differences of more than minor nature developed, and this is confirmed by the reference which the President makes to it in one of his letters.

When President Wilson went back to Paris last March and found that during his absence in the United States Lansing and the head of the American mission had agreed, tentatively at least, to have the peace terms and the league of nations covenant separated, the situation came very near a breaking point and probably was avoided only because the President thought it more important not to let European statesmen see a split in the American peace delegation. While Lansing probably saw and conferred with the President in as much as any other member of the American mission, it was a matter of remark that he saw him very little.

However, the incident which came nearer causing a break than any other, was the testimony of William C. Bullitt, one of the members attached to the American peace mission, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Bullitt, as will be recalled, was reading from a diary, quoted Secretary Lansing as having told him he was out of sympathy with the league of nations covenant and as predicting that the treaty would fail if the full import.

Lansing in Difficult Position. Lansing, obviously in a very difficult position, did not repudiate Bullitt's statements, although it was generally expected in Washington that he either would repudiate them or resign his office. President Wilson was at the time on his speaking tour in the West.

To say that he was upset by Bullitt's story and his quotations of the Secretary of State puts it mildly. Officials in the presidential party who knew the workings of the President's mind expected to see the Secretary's resignation asked for when the President returned to Washington. These same officials believe now that the breakdown which sent the President home a very sick man was the only thing which prevented it.

Lansing, however, never saw the President again, and did not discuss the matter with the chief executive in writing.

Text of Letters Between President and Lansing Ending in Secretary's Resignation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The State Department issued the following statement:

Secretary Lansing has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Following is the correspondence between the President and Secretary Lansing:

The White House, Washington, Feb. 7, 1920.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: It is true, as I have been told, that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the Government into conference? If it is I feel it my duty to call your attention to considerations which I do not care to dwell upon until I learn from you yourself that this is the fact.

Under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference and no one but the President and Congress has the right to ask their views or the views of any one of them on any public question.

I take this matter very seriously because in the development of every constitutional system custom and precedent are of the most serious consequence and I think we will all agree in desiring not to lead in any wrong direction. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of writing you on this question, and am sure you will be glad to answer it.

I am happy to learn from your recent note to Mrs. Wilson that your strength is returning.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Sought to Carry Out Policies. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1920.

My Dear Mr. President, It is true that frequently during your illness, I requested the heads of the executive departments of the Government to meet for informal conference.

Shortly after you were taken ill in October, certain members of the Cabinet of which I was one, felt that, in view of the fact that we were denied communication with you it was wise for us to confer informally together on interdepartmental matters and matters as to which action could not be postponed until your medical condition permitted you to pass upon them.

Accordingly, I, as the ranking member, requested the members of the Cabinet to assemble for such informal conference, and in view of the mutual benefit derived, the practice was continued. I can assure you that it never for a moment entered my mind that I was acting unconstitutionally or contrary to your wishes, and there certainly was no intention on my part to assume powers and exercise functions which under the Constitution are exclusively confined to the President.

During these troublesome times when many difficult and vexatious questions have arisen and when in the circumstances I have been deprived of your guidance and direction, it has been my constant endeavor to carry out your policies as I understood them and to act in all matters as I believe you would act. It is, however, true that I have failed in my loyalty to you and if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am, of course, ready, Mr. President, to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands.

I am as always, faithfully yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

No Disadvantage in Waiting. The White House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1920.

My Dear Secretary: I am very much disappointed by your letter of Feb. 9, in reply to mine asking about the so-called Cabinet meetings. You kindly explain the motives of these meetings and I find nothing in your letter which justifies your assertion that the President's authority in such a matter. You say you "felt that, in view of the fact that you were denied communication with me it was wise to confer informally together on interdepartmental matters, and matters as to which action could not be postponed until my medical condition permitted me to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the Cabinet, and therefore, there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me."

This affair, Mr. Secretary, only deepens a feeling that was growing upon me. While we were still in Paris I felt, and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction on questions which with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance, and since my return to Washington I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall my judgment by formulating action and merely asking my approval. It is this Cabinet action which I find most objectionable, because I had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence. I therefore feel that I must frankly take advantage of your kind suggestion that if I should prefer to be postponed until my medical condition permitted me to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the Cabinet, and therefore, there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me."

I need not tell you with what reluctance I take advantage of your suggestion or that I do so with the kindest feelings. In matters of transcendent importance, the relations between the men remained very much strained, and then Lansing's resignation brought them to the breaking point.

The first Cabinet call by Lansing was issued last Oct. 5, seven days after Mr. Wilson returned from his Western speaking tour and took to his bed.

When the Cabinet met on Oct. 5, Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to the President, issued a formal statement explaining the reasons for the conference. He said: "The Cabinet was called to consider questions which in the opinion of one department was concerned and also to discuss the industrial conference."

He referred to the first conference called by the President with the hope of allaying the industrial unrest.

In his statement Tumulty said that Rear Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's physician, was present and "suggested that only urgent matters be brought to the President's attention."

Those who were present at the first Cabinet meeting describe a rather tense and dramatic scene. Congress was full of rumors that the President was disabled as to be constitutionally unable to discharge the functions of his office. There was talk of what might be done to place Vice President Marshall at the head of the Government and how Congress might go about doing it. Nobody knew the full extent of the

importance like this, the only wise course is a course of perfect candor, where personal feeling is as much as possible left out of the reckoning.

Very sincerely yours and disposed of.

WOODROW WILSON.

Had Contemplated Resigning. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

My Dear Mr. President: I wish to thank you sincerely for your candid letter of the 11th, in which you state that my resignation would be acceptable to you, since it relieves me of the responsibility for action which I have been contemplating and which I can now take without hesitation, as it meets your wishes.

I have the honor, therefore, to tender you my resignation as Secretary of State, the same to take effect at your convenience.

In thus severing our official association I feel, Mr. President, that I should make the following statement which I had prepared recently and which will show you that I have been candid and that the conditions of our present relations were impossible and that I realize that it was clearly my duty to bring them to an end at the earliest moment compatible with the public interest.

Ever since January, 1919, I have been conscious of the fact that you were not disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service, or to international affairs in general. Holding these views I would, if I had consulted my personal inclination alone, have resigned as Secretary of State and as a Commissioner of the General Land Office, but such a step might have been misinterpreted both at home and abroad, and that it was my duty to cause you no embarrassment in carrying forward the great task in which you were then engaged. Possibly I erred in this, but if I did it was with the best of motives.

When I returned to Washington in the latter part of July, 1919, my personal wish to resign had not changed but again I felt that loyalty to you and my duty to the administration compelled me to defer action, as my resignation might have been misconstrued into hostility to your policies, and the treaty of peace or at least its ratification, of your views as to the form of ratification. I, therefore, remained silent, avoiding any comment on the frequent reports that we were not in full agreement. Subsequently, I have been gradually coming to the conclusion that I have never seen you, imposed upon me the duty—at least I construed it to be my duty—to remain in charge of the Department of State until your health permitted you to assume again full direction of foreign affairs.

Believing that the time had arrived, I had prepared my resignation. When my only doubt as to the propriety of placing it in your hands was removed by your letter indicating that it would be entirely acceptable to you.

Defends Cabinet Meetings. I think, Mr. President, that in accordance with the frankness which has marked this correspondence and for which I am grateful to you, that I cannot permit to pass unchallenged the imputation that in calling into informal conference the heads of the executive departments I sought to usurp your presidential authority. I have no such intention, no such thought. I believed then and I believe now that the conferences which were held were for the best interests of your administration and of the republic, and that belief was shared by others whom I consulted. I further believe that the conferences were proper and proper in my opinion that action should be taken, and that I have never failed to follow your lead in any matter.

I need hardly add that I leave the office of Secretary of State with only good will toward you, Mr. President, and with a sense of profound relief.

Forgetting our differences and remembering only your many kindnesses in the past I have the honor to be, Mr. President,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

Effective at Once. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1920.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: Allow me to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of Feb. 12. It shows how much you are ready to relieve me of any embarrassment by placing your resignation in my hands, for I must say that it would relieve me of embarrassment, Mr. Secretary, the embarrassment of feeling your reluctance and divergence of judgment which with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance, and since my return to Washington I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall my judgment by formulating action and merely asking my approval. It is this Cabinet action which I find most objectionable, because I had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence. I therefore feel that I must frankly take advantage of your kind suggestion that if I should prefer to be postponed until my medical condition permitted me to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the Cabinet, and therefore, there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me."

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Those who were present at the first Cabinet meeting describe a rather tense and dramatic scene. Congress was full of rumors that the President was disabled as to be constitutionally unable to discharge the functions of his office. There was talk of what might be done to place Vice President Marshall at the head of the Government and how Congress might go about doing it. Nobody knew the full extent of the

President's illness. It had not then been known that he had partially lost the use of his left arm and leg through an accumulation of blood in one of the arteries in his brain.

Rumors Disturbed Capital. There were even ugly rumors that the President might not be in possession of all his faculties. Some Senators were even contemplating some action to "find out whether we have a President or not," as one of their number put it.

These persisted until Senator Fall, Republican, New Mexico, after a personal talk with the President, announced that he was satisfied that Mr. Wilson was in full possession of his mental faculties and entirely able to discharge the duties of his office, but they were being circulated and widely credited last November, when the Cabinet assembled for its first conference at the call of Secretary Lansing.

The Secretary of State, it should be said, believed he was supported by precedent in calling the Cabinet together. Looking up his historical record, he found it had been done when President Garfield lay ill for weeks after having been shot by an assassin and that it had been done before when President Taylor had long illness and ultimately was succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore.

The Wilson Cabinet assembled the first day with a feeling of apprehension, for none of the members knew the extent of the President's illness.

But expected to be informed of it. Secretary Tumulty had informed the President that Lansing had called the Cabinet together, and the President, somewhat disturbed, gave his personal physician a message to deliver to the Secretaries.

The Secretaries assembled at their usual places that day and Lansing sent for Dr. Grayson. The President's chair at the head of the table was left vacant until the physician arrived and he was asked to occupy it.

Lansing's Statement to Doctor. "Dr. Grayson," Secretary Lansing is reported to have said by those who were present, "we wish to know the nature and extent of the President's illness, and whether he is able to perform the duties of his office, so that we may determine what shall be done to carry on the business of the Government."

Besides Lansing, Bryan, Garrison and Lansing, who were resigning, have been Associate Justices McReynolds of the Supreme Court and Thomas Watt Gregory, who served as Attorney-General; William Gibbs McAdoo and Carter Glass, who were Secretary of the Treasury, and William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce.

Secretary Lansing gave out the correspondence between himself and the President last night and stipulated that the Lansing papers were to be published in the morning papers today. Some news agencies, however, other than the Associated Press, violated their pledges to the State Department and

the other members stepped into the breach and asked Dr. Grayson to say to the President that the only purpose of the meeting was to inquire into the state of his health and to send him a message of loyalty and encouragement. At that point the meeting broke up without having transacted any business, but it did not end the so-called Cabinet conferences.

It was not known plain whether President Wilson knew since then that the Cabinet members had been assembling and talking over interdepartmental affairs, but the meetings have been held in the cabinet room in the executive offices and the physician arrived and he was asked to occupy it.

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"The President's physician is quoted by some of the other Secretaries as having replied, in substance:

"The President is doing as well as could be expected, he is in full possession of all his faculties, and he has directed me to inquire of you by what authority this meeting of the Cabinet was called, what business is before it and what business is expected to be transacted at a Cabinet meeting without his participation."

"According to the story told at the time, Secretary Lansing had no opportunity to reply because some of the other members stepped into the breach and asked Dr. Grayson to say to the President that the only purpose of the meeting was to inquire into the state of his health and to send him a message of loyalty and encouragement. At that point the meeting broke up without having transacted any business, but it did not end the so-called Cabinet conference."

View "On the Inside." The best opinion of those "on the inside" is that the President did not know until last week of the regularity at which the Cabinet was meeting at the call of the Secretary of State, because at about the time at which the President's first letter to Mr. Lansing was received, the White House offices "let it be known" that the President had ended the Cabinet conferences, and there was an inference that he might preside at the next one himself. There was, however, no hint that the ending of the meetings marked a separation between Mr. Wilson and Lansing.

Now that the break has come and Lansing has left the Cabinet, much may be revealed of the extent to which the Secretary of State and the President differed in matters of policy.

Quite aside from the differences at the peace conference, there were other differences in foreign policy, and some of Lansing's friends say he would have left his office some time ago but for the fact that he wished to assist the President in his official family at a time when Europe was watching the fight over the treaty in America, and especially when the President was ill and unable to look after the affairs of the State Department himself.

LANSING THIRD TO RESIGN BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Lansing is the third Cabinet officer appointed by President Wilson to quit after differences with the executive.

William Jennings Bryan was the first. He resigned on June 9, 1915, because of a disagreement with the President over the handling of the diplomatic correspondence with Germany growing out of submarine warfare.

The second was Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, who gave up his post on Feb. 10, 1916, because of differences with Wilson over the question of independence for the Philippines.

Lansing was appointed Secretary of State at interim after the resignation of Bryan and served until June 23 of the same year, when he was succeeded by Robert Lansing. He has not announced his plans for the future, but is expected to return to the practice of international law, as did his father-in-law, John W. Foster, when he completed his term as Secretary of State.

In State Department Since 1914. Lansing entered the State Department in 1914 as counsel, after having represented the Government on a number of diplomatic missions and arbitration commissions. These included service as associate counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration in the early nineties, counsel before the Bering Sea Claims Commission in 1896 and 1897, solicitor and counsel for American representatives of the Alaskan boundary tribunal, and counsel in the Atlantic fisheries arbitration in 1910.

The retiring Secretary is 55 years of age and was born and raised at Watertown, N. Y., where he still maintains a home. He was graduated from Amherst College and practiced law for ten years before beginning work as representative of the Government on various international arbitration commissions.

Lansing has written several works on international relations and law, the most notable of which is his "Government—Its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States." He also has written several poems and short plays.

Five Appointees Remain. With the passing of Lansing, there remain only five members of Wilson's original Cabinet, and one of these, Secretary Lane, will retire March 1. The others are Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Postmaster-General Burleson and Secretary of the Treasury Houston. Houston originally was appointed Secretary of the Treasury and was moved to the Treasury recently when Carter Glass entered the Senate.

Besides Lansing, Bryan, Garrison and Lane, who were resigning, have been Associate Justices McReynolds of the Supreme Court and Thomas Watt Gregory, who served as Attorney-General; William Gibbs McAdoo and Carter Glass, who were Secretary of the Treasury, and William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce.

Secretary Lansing gave out the correspondence between himself and the President last night and stipulated that the Lansing papers were to be published in the morning papers today. Some news agencies, however, other than the Associated Press, violated their pledges to the State Department and

published the letters in some parts of the country yesterday afternoon.

POLK WILL TAKE LANSING'S PLACE TEMPORARILY

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Frank L. Polk, Under-Secretary of State, will be made Secretary ad-interim today to act until President Wilson appoints a successor to Robert Lansing. This is expected to be in the near future.

Several names have been suggested in administrative circles, but officials frankly admitted that they had no definite information as to who the President had in mind for the place.

Chief among those suggested was Polk, but his friends say that he will not accept the appointment if offered to him because of his long health. In fact, he has long had it in mind to resign from the State Department and take a long rest, a course which his physicians have urged.

He served as Acting Secretary of the State Department, succeeding to the post Lansing held before becoming Secretary. He was made Under-Secretary of State on June 23, 1919, under the legislation passed by the last Congress creating the office.

He served as Acting Secretary of State throughout the time Lansing was at the peace conference in Paris.

Before entering the State Department Polk, whose home is in New York, was a member of the Civil Service Commission in New York and also was Corporation Counsel for New York City from Jan. 24, 1914, to Sept. 16, 1915.

New York Newspaper Views on Resignation of Secretary Lansing. Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The New York World says editorially this morning on Secretary Lansing's resignation:

"Secretary Lansing's resignation is even more sensational than Mr. Bryan's, for, in addition to the sudden retirement itself, there is the dramatic fact that the resignation was asked for in most bewildering circumstances."

"The charge of usurpation made by the President against the Secretary of State is without precedent in the history of the Executive Department, and the country will not rest satisfied with the cryptic correspondence between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing. There will be a general demand for a bill of particulars to explain the President's extraordinary action."

The New York Times says: "The President and the Secretary of State part company with an interchange of asperities quite unusual in such soundings of official relation. However sharp the differences that may have arisen between the Chief Magistrate and a member of his Cabinet, private reasons of indisputable force and authority are customarily put forward as the occasion of the Secretary's retirement, and the correspondence given to the public, not always beguiled thereby, abounds in expressions of mutual regard and distinguished consideration."

The people of the United States would have been better pleased had that excellent rule been observed in this instance. They dislike exhibitions of high feeling in these exalted places; they are unpleasant and disagreeable."

"The public sympathy, we feel sure, will be given to Mr. Lansing in a very considerable degree because of the general conviction that in the circumstances of the case the possible irregularity of the method chosen for bringing about the Cabinet conference might with good reason have been overlooked by the President."

Dramatic Situation at First Cabinet Meeting Called by Lansing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS gives the following account of the first meeting of the Cabinet called by Secretary Lansing during the President's illness:

"The Secretaries assembled at their usual places that day and Lansing sent for Dr. Grayson. The President's chair at the head of the table was left vacant until the physician arrived and he was asked to occupy it."

"Dr. Grayson," Secretary Lansing is reported to have said by those who were present, "we wish to know the nature and extent of the President's illness, and whether he is able to perform the duties of his office, so that we may determine what shall be done to carry on the business of the Government."

"The President's physician is quoted by some of the other Secretaries as having replied, in substance:

"The President is doing as well as could be expected, he is in full possession of all his faculties, and he has directed me to inquire of you by what authority this meeting of the Cabinet was called, what business is before it and what business is expected to be transacted at a Cabinet meeting without his participation."

"According to the story told at the time, Secretary Lansing had no opportunity to reply because some of the other members stepped into the breach and asked Dr. Grayson to say to the President that the only purpose of the meeting was to inquire into the state of his health and to send him a message of loyalty and encouragement. At that point the meeting broke up without having transacted any business, but it did not end the so-called Cabinet conference."

28 Senators Sign Alternate Reservations Submitted by Senator Hitchcock—Both Previously Rejected.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Republican Senators had before them today two modified drafts of the article 10 reservation to the peace treaty with a request from Senator Hitchcock, the acting Democratic leader, to accept either one they chose. He promised that about 40 Democrats would support either.

Both of the reservations previously have been rejected by the Republican leaders. One was that drafted by former President Taft and rejected by Senator Lodge, the Republican leader in the bipartisan conference when it was offered by the Democrats. The other was drawn up in the bipartisan conference, but was not accepted.

Although the Republicans withheld a formal reply pending consideration of the Democrats' offer, small hope was held out that either reservation would be acceptable to the majority party now. A declaration of the Republicans' stand on the Democrats' proposition was expected today.

Proposition in Writing. In approaching the Republicans Senator Hitchcock put his proposition in writing with the signatures of 28 Democratic Senators appended. Those who signed included, he said, virtually all who were at the Capitol during the day and represented every element among the treaty's Democratic friends.

At least a dozen more, he predicted, would give their support to the move if opportunity offered.

The proposal as presented first to Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a leader of the mild reservation Republicans, and then to Senator Lodge, was as follows:

The undersigned Democratic Senators, as means of securing ratification of the treaty, will support as a reservation on article 10 either of the following reservations, the first being the reservation as framed in the bipartisan conference recently held and the second as being the reservation reserved by former President Taft.

"The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or the economic boycott to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of article 10 or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any other article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case when Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war, shall by act or joint resolution so provide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to impair the obligation in article 16, concerning the economic boycott."

"Mr. Taft's suggested resolution: 'The United States declines to assume any legal or binding obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case when Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war, shall by act or joint resolution so provide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to impair the obligation in article 16, concerning the economic boycott.'

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OPPOSITION TO BILL GIVING ALDERMEN SALARY OF \$3600

Mayor and Comptroller, Majority of Board of Estimate, Say They Are Against Proposal.

MEASURE DOUBLES SCALE IN CHARTER

Reason Given for Asking for More Pay Is Work Involved in Revising and Codifying City Laws.

Mayor Kiel and Comptroller Nolte, a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, today said they would not vote to approve a bill introduced at yesterday's session of the Board of Aldermen to increase the salaries of Aldermen from \$1800 to \$3600 a year and to increase the salary of the president of the Board of Aldermen from \$3000 to \$5000 a year. The total increase of salaries would amount to \$52,400 a year.

Besides the Mayor and Comptroller, the only other member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is President A. O. of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must approve all bills involving the expenditure of city money and without its approval they cannot be passed.

Mayor Kiel said: "I am opposed to the bill. I think that when the Board of Freeholders fixed the salaries of Aldermen it meant that those should be the maximum salaries."

Comptroller Nolte said: "I will not vote to approve the bill. New York Aldermen receive only \$2000 a year. In Chicago the Aldermen recently received an increase to \$3600 a year, but Chicago is noted for high public salaries and its political atmosphere. There is no reason for supporting this bill to double the salaries of St. Louis Aldermen."

As a reason for asking for more money the bill provides that added duties shall be assumed by the Board, the proposed extra work being the revision and codification of the ordinances from time to time so as to keep the code up to date.

Heretofore a revision of the code has been made every five years by some lawyer employed for that purpose at a cost of \$15,000 for each revision, or an average cost of \$3000 a year.

Before the present charter went into effect in 1914 the salary of members of the Municipal Assembly was \$200 a year.

The charter fixes the salary of each of the 28 Aldermen at \$1800 a year and of the President of the Board at \$3000. The provision for "added duties" in the salary increase bill was necessary because of Missouri Supreme Court decisions that the salary of a city official as fixed by the charter could not be increased unless it could be shown that he had been required to perform duties in addition to those specified by the charter.

A notation on the bill said it was introduced "by request." Tamme said the request came from the other members of the board.

Several members of the board discussed the bill informally, before and after the session. President Alois said he favored it. He cited as a precedent the increasing of the salaries of circuit and police judges on the ground of added duties and said the high cost of living was also to be taken into consideration.

Always Subject to Call. Alderman Groeschel said his experience had been that an Alderman is always busy, subject to the call, day or night, of persons asking for assistance or for a discussion of municipal affairs with him.

The Board of Aldermen holds one meeting a week, usually from 4 to 6 p. m. on Fridays. Committee meetings are held once a week, usually on Wednesdays at 3 p. m., and last about an hour. There are occasional public hearings before committee members, consuming two or three hours in the evening. One full day a week is the average time actually spent at the city hall by an Alderman.

Refuse to Forbid Smoking. The board defeated a motion by Alderman Udell to reconsider the clause in the street car smoking bill permitting smoking in the three rear seats. Alderman Hart seconded the motion and Alderman Hall and Baur spoke against it. As a result of the vote the bill remains unchanged and still provides for smoking in the three rear seats.

Alderman Hall said the three-rear-seat amendment should be left in the bill. The State Public Service Commission knows that it is not running this town. He closed the effort to stop smoking on the cars as an attempt to regulate habits and said: "Of course no gentleman will smoke when ladies are near, but I never tobacco helped stop influenza. Tobacco is no more offensive to women than powder puffs, paint and perfume are to men."

Declares Privilege Is Abused. To this Alderman Hart replied that he had never before seen such widespread abuse of the smoking privilege on the cars. "They smoke in any part of the car," he said, "and we must put a stop to it."

The striking out of the "three-rear-seat" clause, defeated by a vote of 15 to 6, those favoring its elimination being Aldermen Hart, Groeschel, Udell, and Baur.

Suggestions to Keep Children From Fearing Influenza

D. JAMES STEWART, Supervisor of Hygiene in the public schools, today issued seven suggestions for school children and their parents, the observance of which is expected to remove fear of influenza contagion when the public schools reopen Monday morning. The suggestions are:

- Don't be afraid to go to school on Monday.
- The sanitary conditions of the school buildings and premises make them much more safe than many other public places and buildings.
- It would be wise for all people, especially children, to remain away from all poorly ventilated and unsanitary places.
- Be careful of those who cough and sneeze, as they are dangerous, not only in influenza, but in diphtheria, measles and tuberculosis.
- Everyone coughing or sneezing should always protect others by using a handkerchief.
- Out of a total of 7917 reported cases of influenza to date, only 8 per cent were of children under 16 years of age.
- The medical supervision over the school children will aid very materially in maintaining health.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA COST ISABELLA \$7000

Expenses of Columbus' Expedition Wouldn't Buy 30-foot Gasoline Schooner Today.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 14.—It cost \$7000 to discover America, the United States General Land Office estimated following research work done in some of the ancient museums of Genoa, Italy, birthplace of Christopher Columbus.

Employees of the Surveyor-General's office here have received from Washington a booklet published by the department which sheds some interesting light on the matter of financing the voyage of discovery, and which indicate that \$7000 was the total amount Queen Isabella was compelled to get by hypothecating her jewelry. The value of the Columbus fleet is placed at something like \$3000, the tiny caravels having been appraised at \$1000 each by the marine experts of that day.

Columbus received a compensation of \$300 a year while on the voyage, according to the musty records on file at Genoa, while two of his captains received \$200. The pay of the ordinary seamen of that day was apparently nothing lavish, as the records indicate that the sailors of the expedition were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month. The remainder of the \$7000 was expended for such items as ship supplies, food and other incidentals.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR HOLLAND

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14.—Only slight opposition developed to Holland's entrance into the league of nations when discussion of the question was opened in Parliament yesterday. A tentative reservation was proposed providing that if any other nation should be admitted under unfavorable circumstances (such as the United States) Holland should enjoy the same privileges.

The subject will come up again Tuesday.

Reis, W. C. Schwartz, Tamme, Udell and Wyrick.

A motion to recommit the bill to a committee on the ground that it was vague in not defining the location of the three rear seats on a street car was also defeated. Its only supporters being Aldermen Hart, Reis, W. C. Schwartz, Tamme, Udell and Wyrick.

Three Per Cent of Bus Receipts. The bill requiring the Missouri Motor Bus Co. now operating busses in St. Louis, to pay to the city 5 per cent of its gross receipts, in addition to a license tax of \$25 a year on each bus, was amended to require the payment of only 3 per cent of the gross receipts. This was done at the recommendation of the Legislative Committee, which said the reduction was made to encourage a new enterprise. The company had asked a reduction to 2 per cent.

The Aldermen passed bills authorizing the Board of Public Service to petition the State Public Service Commission to make valuations of the transmission properties of the Union Electric Light and Power Co. and the Laclede Gas Light Co. and to fix the terms and rates under which the city may make contracts for the electric and gas lighting of the streets. The bill empowers the Board of Public Service to enter into contracts for electric lighting of all streets if favorable terms can be made.

President Alois introduced a bill to appropriate \$26,100 to pay the expenses of the registration March 25 for the municipal bond issue election.

Receipts from Fur Sale MAY EXCEED \$26,000,000

Final Days' Offering Includes 21,000 Beaver and 130,000 Raccoon Skins.

The sale of furs that has been in progress at the International Fur Exchange for 12 days will close today. It is estimated that the total sales will exceed \$26,000,000. The offering today was 21,000 beaver and 130,000 raccoon.

Skunk furs yesterday showed an advance of 20 per cent. The price for 300,000 skins ranged from 5 cents to \$10.50. Skunk is a winter fur and as this sale has been largely for spring purposes the price was considered remarkable.

3700 Passengers Carried by Busses. Motor busses yesterday carried 3700 passengers. Bupt. Turner of the company said the cold weather conditions to reduce the number of passengers carried, since persons do not care to ride on the open upper deck.

76 NEW CASES OF INFLUENZA IN 24 HOURS

11 Deaths From That Disease and 12 From Pneumonia in 20-Hour Period Ending at Noon Today.

NO FEAR FELT BY HEALTH OFFICIALS

Advance in Number of Reports Attributed to Late Arrival of Cards Due to Closing Thursday.

Seventy-six new cases of influenza were reported to the Health Department for the 24-hour period ending at 9 a. m. today. This was 28 more than yesterday. The increase is believed, however, to be largely due to the fact that Thursday afternoon was a holiday in city departments and that many cases were not reported until late yesterday.

There were 11 influenza deaths and 12 pneumonia deaths in the 20-hour period ending at noon today. During the week there were 121 deaths from influenza and 153 from pneumonia.

For the 28-hour period from noon Thursday until 4 p. m. yesterday, 22 deaths from influenza and 27 from pneumonia, a total of 49, were reported. This is a considerable increase over fatalities for the last few days, but health officials believe that the mortality will continue for the next few days owing to the large number of cases still under treatment.

The total number of cases for the week ending at noon today was 507, as compared with a total of 3562 for last week. This decrease has been so great that Superintendent of Nurses Grace L. Anderson was today instructed by Assistant Health Commissioner Jordan to release from influenza duty municipal nurses as rapidly as possible without impairing the service.

In compliance with this notice, 16 of the 89 municipal nurses employed on influenza cases, were released for other work this morning. Six new cases of influenza, all women, were received at the city hospital in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a. m. today. Seven deaths from influenza and pneumonia, five women and two children, were reported for the same period. This brings the total number of influenza cases at the hospital since Jan. 20 to 593 and to a total number of deaths there to 119.

The doorman at the city hospital had not learned early this morning of the removal of restrictions as to visiting privileges and hours from all wards except those in which there are influenza patients, and had refused admittance to several relatives of hospital patients. When informed at 8:30 of the removal of these restrictions he admitted a dozen or more persons who had been waiting outside the hospital.

Five cases of influenza were reported to the East St. Louis Board of Health this morning, making a total of 1036 since Jan. 1. No additional deaths were reported, the number of deaths since Jan. 1 being 46.

Robbers Hold Up Factory Clerks, Grab \$11,500 Payroll

Continued From Page One.

office of the company at Twenty-second and Washington avenue, leaving the paying off of employees to his assistant.

It is presumed that the robbers originally had contemplated to descend on the payroll before the office employees had received their money. One of the robbers, it was learned, entered the office during the morning and asked for a job.

The payroll was fully protected with payroll liability insurance. The employees were told they would be paid later in the day if possible, or on Monday.

This was the ninth daylight payroll robbery since Aug. 9, last, and the fourth to occur about noon on a Saturday. The total amount stolen in the nine robberies was \$24,517.10, ranging from \$61 to \$11,526.64. In each of two other instances the robbers obtained \$3000. In one of the Saturday daylight holdups, that of Dec. 6, last, John X. Klott, cashier of the Jersey Dairy Farm Co., was shot in the left arm when he attempted resistance.

Completion of the machinery for handling the strike was announced several days ago with the setting up of 15 district offices throughout the country.

Nothing in Proposal to Warrant Drawing Strike Order.

By the Associated Press. DETROIT, Feb. 14.—President Wilson's proposal yesterday to representatives of the various railroad unions contained nothing that would warrant withdrawal of the strike order issued to members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, Allen E. Barker, head of that organization, said this morning.

Barker said he had received a copy of the President's proposal. "I found nothing in it," he said, "to warrant changing the strike order."

It was reiterated at Brotherhood headquarters here that, unless an agreement with some kind was reached before tonight, the strike, set for Feb. 17, could not be stayed. Two or three days, it was said, would be required to get further instructions to the more than 300,000 members of the Brotherhood.

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DR. EMORY LANPHEAR, FORMER ST. LOUIS SURGEON, IS DEAD

Dr. Emory Lanphear, 61 years old, formerly a St. Louis surgeon, died of apoplexy Feb. 6, in Tampa, Fla., where he had been living for the past two years. He was practicing surgery here for about 25 years. Before his departure for Florida for his health he lived at 3555 Pennsylvania avenue and had his office at 3447 Pine street.

He was a graduate of Missouri Medical College and at various times held professorships in medical schools in Missouri. He was at one time chief surgeon of the American Medical College in St. Louis and was on the visiting staff of several hospitals.

3 MEN WANT TO GO TO EUROPE FOR GIRLS THEY 'LEFT BEHIND'

Service Men Apply for Passports to England, Germany and France.

Three discharged service men recently have made application to the Clerk of the United States District Court here for passports to European points, stating their purpose to go abroad to marry the girls they left behind.

Harry J. Lambert, 3563 Olive street, a former navy man, brought a bunch of letters from a girl at an English port whom he said he met during a month's stay of his ship at that harbor. He said he had planned to marry the girl during his stay, but returning from shore leave one night, he found the ship getting under way. It sailed off without his having an opportunity to say good-bye.

Henry A. Heidenfelder of Belleville, also took to the clerk's office a collection of letters from a German girl at Coblenz, in which she declared "Co" was forever hers and again until he was at her side. "The only desire I have is to make her happy, so you see how urgent it is that I get back," he said.

William H. Hines, who gave a Detroit address as his home, also has applied for a passport. He wants to go to a French village to marry a girl he says is waiting for him.

LEADERS ACCEPT WILSON'S RAILWAY WAGE PROPOSAL

Continued From Page One.

negotiations with the union representatives. In his communication to the President Hines said it was impossible for the Railroad Administration to dispose of such a comprehensive and far-reaching problem in the remaining 17 days in which it will have jurisdiction and with such impending jurisdiction. The Railroad Administration could not justify itself to the country in settling permanently for the future a problem of this character, which involves so much both to the railroad employees and the public which in some form, must bear the cost of railroad wage.

In conclusion, the President warned the brotherhoods that any course other than co-operation with the Government "will prove not only a grave injury to the public, but a blow to the important principle of collective bargaining, and will merely delay rather than expedite the just and prompt solution of these important matters."

On the cost of living has in some respects become even higher than when he made his address to Congress in August, President Wilson pointed out that "in other respects it has already become higher. The cost of living has been and is at work."

"The campaign which the Government has inaugurated has been gaining steadily in momentum," the President's letter continued, "will continue to be vigorously conducted, and I believe will have an increasingly beneficial effect, and this notwithstanding the fact that some of the most needed remedial measures which I recommended to Congress have not yet been adopted."

To "Seedy" Our Men. The reply of the railroad brotherhoods to President Wilson's decision in the wage controversy was presented to the President today. Immediately afterward the union officials telegraphed to their local over the country, which B. M. Jewell, president of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, said would serve to "steady our men" until they receive the full correspondence covering the negotiations.

It was announced by the union men that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had joined in the decision submitted to the President, but that the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees had not become a party to it. The maintenance of way men have been ordered to strike Tuesday.

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TEACHERS PROPOSE ONE OF NUMBER FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Association Indorses Suggestion, Attributed to Business Man, for Election From Active Staff.

BONUS ACCEPTANCE LEFT TO INDIVIDUALS

Grade Instructors Refrain From Discussing Recent \$88 Grant on Advice of Attorney.

The election of a public school teacher as a member of the Board of Education, to represent the teaching profession, was recommended in a report submitted to the Grade Teachers' Association, at a meeting in Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Auditorium yesterday afternoon, by Miss Anna S. Loftus, a teacher at the Sigel School, who is serving as chairman of the association's Salary Increase Committee.

Miss Loftus said today that the recommendation was made at the suggestion of a St. Louis business man, whose name she would not disclose. This man, she said, held the opinion that the interests of the teachers and the public schools demanded that someone actively connected with the teaching staff be included in the board's membership.

She expressed the opinion that the interests of the teachers could only be served properly by the election of someone with actual experience as a teacher in the St. Louis public schools. The mere election of someone with teaching experience would not serve the purpose, she said.

Recommendation Approved. The recommendation, which was of a general character, was approved by the teachers at the meeting, but no discussion arose as to how the plan could be put into effect.

The teachers did not discuss the \$88 salary bonus recently granted by the Board of Education as an emergency relief measure for the remainder of the school year and voted to continue their efforts to obtain a 33.3 per cent increase in salary for the next school year.

In not discussing the bonus the teachers acted on the advice of their attorney, Long F. Hooker, who was retained to aid them in obtaining salary increases. As a result, the question of accepting or rejecting the \$88 bonus will be left to the individual teachers, according to Miss Rose Halse, president of the association.

The grade teachers voted to continue the use of paid advertisements in newspapers in furthering their efforts, and appropriated \$2500 for this purpose. It was proposed that a similar amount be set aside by the high school teachers, so that a fund of \$5000 would be available. The money is to be raised by individual assessments and by an appropriation out of the treasury of the organization.

Propose New Wage Schedule. A recommendation by Miss Loftus that the appointment of teachers on a wage schedule committee be sought, was approved. It is planned to demand that a new wage schedule for next year, providing for a 33.3 per cent increase, be submitted to the Board of Education in March.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of asking for an increase of more than 33.3 per cent, so that the discrepancy between the salaries of the high school teachers and those of various school teachers would be eliminated. It was voted to continue the campaign for the increase originally demanded.

The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, suffrage leader, who indorsed the efforts of the teachers to obtain salary increases. "You must force upon society," she declared, "a realization of the importance of teachers' work. An adequate wage is not one which provides butter and bread alone, it must also enable the worker to obtain some of the amusements and recreations that make life worth while. If anyone is entitled to consideration in the fight for higher wages it is the teacher."

Mrs. Miller assured the teachers that women not in the profession were in sympathy with their movement and would lend whatever assistance was possible.

51 WITNESSES CALLED FOR TRIAL OF JOSEPH CAILLAUX

Hearing of Case of Former Premier Charged With Intriguing to Bring Peace Will Start Tuesday.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Feb. 14.—Fifty-one witnesses have been summoned by the prosecution to testify in the trial of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, charged with, intriguing to bring about a premature and dishonorable peace with Germany, which will open Tuesday.

Jean Jules Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States; Alexandre R. Conty, Ambassador to Brazil; Camille Barrere, Ambassador to Italy; Henri Allize, French diplomatic representative at Vienna; Jules Cambon, former Ambassador to Germany, and former Ambassador to Russia, Briand and Viviani will be among those testifying.

PERSHING ADMIRE HIS ARMY, GERMAN GENERAL DECLARES

Says American by Personal Messenger Expressed Approval of Its Conduct at Meuse.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Gen. von der Marwitz, in discussing the allied demand for his extradition, declared he would not surrender and that he thought it inconceivable that Entente generals, especially the leading Entente generals, failed to protest against the demands of their Government.

"During the retreat of the fifth army in December, 1918," he continued, "Gen. Pershing, who was my opponent on the Meuse front, dispatched an emissary to my headquarters on an official mission. After this was attended to, the American officer asked permission to discuss a personal matter with me. He then instructed him to convey his personal greetings and express his admiration for the manner in which the Meuse battle had been conducted and the general conduct of the Fifth Army."

"Would Gen. Pershing have done this if he was convinced his opponent was capable of 'criminal acts'?" asked Von der Marwitz.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Victory in woman's battle for an equal vote in Government—fought for 51 years—will be proclaimed tonight by 1400 woman suffragists, and with their proclamation the national American Woman Suffrage Association will, to all intents and purposes, pass from sight.

Rising up in its place will be the League of Women Voters, which tomorrow takes up the task of teaching women how to use the vote the suffrage association has virtually won.

Victory is to be celebrated tonight, although five states must ratify the Nineteenth Constitutional Amendment before it will become law. The suffragists are confident that the necessary ratifications will be forthcoming within a few days.

At this morning's session of the Suffrage Association Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman, and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the Overseas Hospital Committee, presented their final reports on the work conducted by the associations in France since the spring of 1917.

This afternoon the new League of Women Voters, which already held several preliminary conferences, will be called together by Mrs. Charles H. Brooks to elect permanent officials and today as reports of its Credentials Committee. Efforts of the delegates to keep clear of politics and concentrate their endeavors in a nonpartisan organization encountered growing opposition yesterday and today as the insistence of representatives of presidential candidates continued. The clamor of the politicians began as soon as the convention's "victory" demonstration subsided, and as lobbying proceeded, its effect became more apparent. However, the lobbying was kept out of conference rooms and the convention hall.

There was some opposition to the plan for a merger with the League of Women Voters, which President Wilson suggested in a telegram of congratulation to the convention, but the executive council's recommendations were approved without any sharp contest.

Urges Citizenship Study. Approving the plan for political education of women voters, "men not being excluded," the association voted a recommendation that "we urge the League of Women Voters to make every effort to have the study of citizenship required in the public schools of every state, also in the colleges and universities."

At the "ratification banquet" tonight the following will be speakers: Mrs. F. Louis Blade of New York, whose subject will be "The Apology of New York;" Mrs. Peter Olsson of Minnesota, "The Specials of the Middle West;" Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Alabama, "Tradition vs. Justice;" Dr. Grace Rogers of Wyoming, "By the Grace of Governors;" Mrs. T. Cotnam of Arkansas, "Alla Well That Ends Well."

NEBRO BREAKS \$400 WINDOW, TAKES JEWELRY WORTH \$695

A window-smashing negro hurled a piece of granite through a \$400 plate glass in the jewelry store of Albert Simon, 213 North Fourteenth street, at 7 o'clock last night, and reaching through the hole, grabbed four diamond rings and a stud from the display trays.

As he ran to an alley between Olive and Pine streets and thence east, he was pursued by several pedestrians who had witnessed the robbery. He outran them.

Police later going over the trail recovered one of the rings where he had dropped it in the alley. The stolen jewelry was valued at \$695.

Minister's Wife Seeks Divorce. Mrs. Stella Metcalf yesterday filed a divorce suit against Milton L. Metcalf, 630 Collinsville avenue, East St. Louis, alleging non-support. He is held in the city jail on a charge of disturbing a religious meeting Feb. 1 at 2529 Washington avenue which his wife was attending. Metcalf says he is a minister.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Minister of Marine in a note issued yesterday, describes the flags of new states recognized by the allies. These are: Latvia, red, white and red horizontal stripes; Estonia, blue, black and white horizontal stripes; Georgia, a crimson ground with a rectangle half black and half white in the upper corner; the Kingdom of Hedjaz, black, green and white horizontal stripes.

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Happenings in the World of Sports

Pikers Overcome Oklahoma Lead in Final 7 Minutes

Henry Hurd Turns Defeat Into Victory by Counting Six Goals in Desperate Finish.

AL MARQUARD ALSO STARS

Sooners Take Lead Just Before Close of First Half and Hold It Till Near Finish.

Seven minutes of frenzied play turned what looked like certain defeat into a brilliant basketball victory for the Washington University team over the University of Oklahoma players at Francis Gymnasium last night. The 46 to 39 score gave the Pikers their ninth consecutive victory.

Jimmy Conselman was the athletic hero around Francis Field last night; but if there is an idol on the hilltop this morning, it is Henry Hurd, the rugged right forward, who scored six baskets during those frantic seven minutes and snatched a victory away from the Sooners. Of course, Hurd was receiving some beautiful assistance from his teammates, especially Al Marquard; but it was Hurd who bowed under the basket, and netted the ball with one of three visitors hanging onto him.

Throughout the second half the Pikers had been endeavoring to catch up with Benny Owens' shooters, but could not quite make the grade until Hurd started on his rampage. Oklahoma had taken the score advantage during the last few seconds of the first half and left the court on the top side of a 20 to 18 score. This lead they maintained during the second half and increased it with alarming success. As soon as a Piker player would cage a field goal, the Sooners would come back with two.

Pikers Take Time Out. This with ten minutes to play, Rutherford's men found themselves losing 33 to 27. Time was taken out and a new offense planned, but it appeared of no avail. White and Walter, the Sooner stars, continued to drop the ball into the ring from uncanny positions and distances. With seven minutes to play and Oklahoma leading, 38-30, some Washington man sagely advised another conference and time was taken out again.

During the Oklahoma's great rush of the previous 10 minutes, the local players seemed to go entirely in the air and lost all sense of teamwork, direction, and passing accuracy. They made furious efforts to defend their net against their opponents, but the ordinary means of defense were fruitless; because Oklahoma was playing unusual basketball. The Sooners had missed countless shots from range during the first half, so in the second period they decided to shoot from the vicinity of the foul mark. All but two of their baskets in this half were unusually long ones.

Pikers Start Rally. After this time out, the local quint performed like a different set of players. Marquard dribbled down the side line, and passed to Hurd who evaded two oncoming defenders. Then pandemonium tried to raise the roof from the gymnasium. The last seven minutes of the game was played in a deafening roar.

The Pikerway team was fighting mad and the five swept down the floor, four of the members making valiant efforts to get the ball to Hurd. Hurd always ultimately received it and did not miss an attempt. The local men forced a 39 to 38, with two minutes of the game remaining. They then steamed ahead and added three field goals to their total.

The two teams will meet again tonight at 7:30 o'clock, the game having been advanced a half hour, in order to allow the visitors to catch their train.

The lineup:

Washington (46). Postions. (39) Oklahoma.

Marquard (46). Right forward. (39) White

Marquard (46). Left forward. (39) C. C.

Lappert (46). Center. (39) C. C. Russell

Russell (46). Right guard. (39) D. Waite

Krause (46). Left guard. (39) McDermott

OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP

MEET TO BE CONSIDERED

FINAL OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The American Olympic Committee has decided to consider the national outdoor track and field championships as the final tryouts of the American team that will compete in the Olympic games at Antwerp next August.

W. Ruben, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced today that the final tryouts will be held in San Francisco, Chicago and the Harvard Stadium.

Ruben, who is chairman of the National Championship Committee, said the national events would be held in June or July dependent on the revised program for the Olympic contests.

PUCHTA AND O'DONNELL

MAY BE MATCHED SOON

Efforts are being made to match George Puchta of the South Broadway A. C. with Mike O'Donnell of the St. Louis amateur boxing program which will be held on Feb. 26.

Sanction to hold this show has been obtained from the A. A. U.

Puchta and O'Donnell are the claimants for the local 125 pound title, and the amateur boxing enthusiasts are eager to see the boys meet.

JOE GEDEON SIGNS

CONTRACT FOR 1929

Business Manager Bob Quinn of the Browns announced this morning that Second Baseman Joe Gedeon's signed contract had been received. The Browns have signed Raymond Richmond, a pitcher, of Fillmore, Ill. Richmond, who is 23 years old, six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds, pitched in the Three-L League before the war and after his discharge from the service played with independent teams in Illinois.

SPORT SALAD

The Spitter.

THE spitters that spit on the ball, tra, la.

Are now in a very sad case: The owners can't see 'em at all, tra, la.

And they have been given till fall, tra, la.

To reform or get out of the race. And that's what I mean when I say, tra, la.

Oh, bother the pitchers who spit on the sphere!

Tra, la, la, la, la, la! Tra, la, la, la, la, la!

There'll be no spitballers next year.

PLAY BALL!

The abolition of the spitball and other freak deliveries ought to knock about 10 minutes from the well-known pasture.

Cut out the gabfests with the ump and other extraneous and useless matter and a fair exhibition of the sport of ginks could be pulled off in about one hour and 30 minutes.

As most of the freak pitching is said to be due to "doctoring" the balls in the clubhouse, the only way to foil the freak pitcher would be to keep the ball wrapped in the original foil until removed by the ump.

Speaking of clothes, that \$250,000 Baltimore suit seems to wear well.

The magnates might get together and patch up a truce before it gets threadbare.

The Red Sox have a capable field manager and a crackerjack sales manager. But they seem to be weak in the buying department.

TOUGH LUCK.

Everybody takes a fall out of the Bellefontaine line. The car was proceeding peacefully on its way over the Fourteenth street viaduct Thursday afternoon when along comes a railroad train and knocks the bridge from under it.

Nobody was seriously injured, unless complications set in later in the Circuit Court.

One can never tell how seriously one is hurt until after the lawyer has diagnosed the case.

Emma Goldman is glad to get back to Russia, she says. Emma has nothing on us.

As we get it, the Bolsheviks go in heavy for free love and free lunch.

The railroad men ask Woodrow Wilson to give them either an increase in pay or a decrease in the cost of living. Fair enough.

VERY SIMPLE.

All Woodrow has to do is to go out on the front porch, make a few passes with his hands, and say: "Hocus, pocus, cease to soak us; high cost of living come down!" And there you are!

In the meanwhile you can buy pretty fair potatoes for \$1 a peck, unless they go up some more before this is printed.

See where Charlie White stopped Charlie Mackie in the second round. We had a hunch that Charlie would do it.

Now that the baseball muddle has been straightened out, there is nothing left to do but start to playing baseball.

HOPPE AVERAGES 29,

DEFEATING PETERSON

Willie Hoppe, world's 18.2 batting champion, averaged only 29 14-34 for 1000 points in winning four exhibition matches from Charles G. Peterson, the local player, Cleveland recently. Hoppe's best average was 50, while in two of the games he averaged only 25. Hoppe's high run was 180.

The scores:

Hoppe.....T. H. R. Inn.

Peterson.....123 87 9

Hoppe.....250 180 8

Peterson.....57 20 5

Hoppe.....151 170 1

Peterson.....151 170 1

Peterson.....118 45 9

KID YELLOW WINS EASY

DECISION OVER FRENCHY

Kid Yellow outpointed Kid Frenchy in an 8-round bout which served as the opening of Sammy Dixon's negro boxing program at the Lafayette Boxing Club, last night. Kid Yellow knocked down his opponent several times and had a wide margin.

Two other bouts resulted in knockouts and a third in a draw. Kid Inky knocked out Jack Thompson of Brooklyn, Ill., in the third round after being outpointed in the first two. Kid Johnny put away Young Carr Whitney of Boston in the fifth round.

Rickey Signs 3 Youngsters.

Branch Rickey yesterday announced the signing of three more members of the Cardinal squad, all youngsters. They are Irvin Trout, a catcher from Memphis, Tenn.; Walter Lambricht, a righthanded pitcher from Decatur, and Lloyd Silcott, an outfielder from Aberdeen of the Northwestern league. The trio will make the training trip to Brownsville.

Municipal Soccer Today.

One game is scheduled this afternoon in the Wagner division of the Municipal Soccer League. The Starter Machines meeting the Starter Assembly eleven at Grounds No. 2, Fairground, at 5 o'clock.

Ben Millers Will Meet Chicago Team In Next Cup Contest

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—COL. G. RANDOLPH MANNING, chairman of the National Challenge Competition Committee of the United States Football Association announced today that the meeting of his committee, originally set for Feb. 11 and postponed to Feb. 18, again has been deferred indefinitely owing to weather conditions in the East which will prevent resumption of National championship soccer play again this Sunday.

At the meeting fifth round pairings are to be made and the drawing cannot be conducted until a majority of the fourth-round games have been played. The Ben Millers will meet in the fifth round the last remaining Chicago team in the competition. Adverse weather conditions in Chicago have prevented both third and fourth round matches being played. Four clubs remain in the third round, Olympic A. F. C. of Chicago, Ill., and Bricklayers, Palmer Parks and Lincoln Parks of Chicago.

It is improbable the St. Louis-Chicago game can be contested before the latter part of March.

Valparaiso Five Beats Billikens

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 14.—Fighting gamely, but unable to overcome a large lead, St. Louis U. went down to defeat tonight at the hands of Coach Keogan's Valparaiso basket tossers by a score of 25-18.

In the first half the Billikens were unable to get started, scoring only two field goals, but in the second half they staged a rally, scoring 12 points to Valpo's 6. The Billikens played a fairly good passing game but in the first half were kept from scoring to any extent by the close guarding of the Valpo five, especially that of Deaulet, who, a number of times, prevented scores by the Blue and White.

Immediately after the first tipoff Miller caged a pretty basket for St. Louis after a bit of good floor play, but the Brown and Gold quickly recovered, Bradley, Gilbert and Goheen making baskets after advancing the ball down the floor on sensational plays. Weber and Miller played well for St. Louis, each scoring in the first half on long shots.

In the second half the Missouri boys came back strong, Fischer making three goals, but lacked the punch to tie the score. During the middle of the half Schwartz, Conley and Bookwalter were substituted for Gilbert, Haas and Goheen.

The line-up:

Valparaiso (25). Position. St. Louis U. (18).

Bradley.....Right forward.....Harmon

Gilbert.....Left forward.....Weber

Haas or Conley.....Center.....Fischer

Goheen or Bookwalter.....Right guard.....Miller

Dandalet.....Left guard.....Eise

Field goals for Valparaiso—Bradley (4).

Gilbert (2), Haas, Goheen (3) for St. Louis.

Harmon, Weber, Fisher (3), Eise, Frowns—Bradley (3), Weber (4), Peterson—Osborne.

Junior Chamber Five Wins.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce basketball five last night defeated the Trojans at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, 22 to 11. Halbrugg, Fanzier and Hughes did the scoring for the winners. The Juniors will meet the King's Highway Freshman Juniors next Friday at Central High gymnasium.

MAJORS AND MINORS

TO CONTINUE UNDER

VERBAL AGREEMENT

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Baseball's "biggest week" came to an end today when the last of delegates representing every baseball league in the United States and Canada made ready to depart. Only two matters of major importance had not been definitely settled—the election of a chairman of the National Commission and resumption of relations between the major leagues and the minors written agreement.

At the final joint meeting of major and minor league representatives yesterday it was agreed to continue the verbal agreement, and the "written agreement" with the exception that an arbitration committee, composed of the chairman of the National Commission and one representative from the minor leagues would settle disputes. A third man, not connected with any baseball organization, would be called in the case the two disagreed. Prospects were that a written agreement would be made following settlement of the Baltimore Federal League club's suit.

Wild-Russell Bout Feb. 19.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—The eight round bout between Jimmy Wilde, the English flyweight champion, and Mickey Russell, a local bantamweight, which was to have taken place at the Fourth Regiment armory here next Wednesday, has been postponed until the following night.

Harper Demands Raise.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 14.—Harry Harper, the Washington American pitcher recently purchased by the Boston Americans, announced last night that he would not sign a Red Sox contract unless given a substantial increase in salary. The contract he had accepted, he added, was not also to provide to play Sunday baseball.

Rowing Officials Meet.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Rowing Association will be held at the Century Boat Club, this evening, in connection with a banquet. Officers for the coming year will be elected.

O'Keefe Beats Dunn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Dennis O'Keefe of South Chicago, outboxed Charley Dunn of Pittsburgh, in every round of a 10-round bout at the Century Harbor last night. Dunn was floored twice in the tenth. The men are welterweights.

Harry Kabakoff To Box Regan at Coliseum Feb. 26

Local Glove Artists Agree to Make 125 Pounds at 3 O'Clock for Match.

Tommy Sullivan announced this afternoon that Harry Kabakoff and Kid Regan, St. Louis' most prominent boxers, had been matched to meet in an eight-round bout at the Coliseum, Feb. 26, under the auspices of the Future City Athletic Club.

Regan had been holding out for a weight agreement of 124 pounds, while Kabakoff insisted on 125 pounds. A compromise was reached and the boys agreed to make 125 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the date set for the bout.

This is the most interesting match between St. Louis boxers that has been arranged. Kabakoff showed greatly improved form in his last appearance here, against Joey Fox, the British champion. Kabakoff and Regan have fought twice. The first time they met Regan was given a "shakedown" over his opponent by three of the five critics. The next time Regan was given a stronger verdict by the unofficial arbiters.

Many Bouts for Thorpe.

"Chick" Johnson, who looks after the boxing interests of Arlos Fanning and Harvey Thorpe, announced today here that in addition to the matching of Fanning and Mel Coogan here for next week at the South Broadway A. C., he was negotiating with the Rialto Athletic Club for a match March 8, between Thorpe and Ray Long, the Washington City athlete.

This match was to have taken place sooner but Long was compelled to undergo an operation on his nose. This match is expected to prove one of the most interesting features arranged here in some time. Both boys are rugged willing men. The weight will be 141 pounds at 5 o'clock.

Thorpe is well known locally because of his fight with Benny Leonard and other opponents of good class. Long fought as the Rialto club a few days ago, stopping a fighter named Tommy Rowan in one round. The fans were impressed with his appearance, even though he had little opportunity to display his full repertoire of ring assets.

Thorpe has numerous other matches arranged or in process of being concluded, among them being the following:

Feb. 23—Scammon, Pa., opponent not yet named.

Feb. 27—Walter McDevitt, Kansas City.

March 22—Winner of the Joe Wellington-Pinkney Mitchell but scheduled for next Monday.

March 2—Otto Wallace, of Milwaukee, at Leavenworth, Kan.

March 15—Charles Mettrie, Convention Hall, Kansas.

Fanning is also matched for other bouts as follows: Dick Morris, at Leavenworth, Kansas and Joe McGowan at Convention Hall, Kansas City, on Feb. 27 and March 15 respectively.

JUDGE LANDIS REQUESTS

HIS NAME BE WITHDRAWN

AS CHAIRMAN CANDIDATE

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Federal Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis upon his own request has been eliminated from consideration as a possible successor of August Herrmann as chairman of the National Baseball Commission. John Heydler, president of the National League, announced here today. The jurist said he had not been a candidate and that no one connected with baseball had talked to him about accepting the place, Heydler said.

Names of four men still are under consideration by the National League and R. Ban Johnson, president of the National League, for appointment as baseball's chief magistrate.

Y. M. C. A. BASKET FIVES

WIN TWICE FROM ALTON

The Y. M. C. A. basketball teams gained victories in Alton, yesterday. The Y. M. C. A. quintet of the Mercantile Division had a hard fought game with the Alton "Y" second team and won the game, 25 to 23, in a five-minute overtime period.

The Y. M. C. A. five of the open municipal division had less difficulty, winning over the Alton "Y" first squad, 42 to 26.

STUART STICKNEY WINS

SOUTH FLORIDA TITLE

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14.—Stuart G. Stickney, St. Louis Country Club, won the South Florida golf championship here yesterday, defeating Hugh L. Willoughby Jr. in the final.

Mitchell Beats Sheppard.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—Richie Mitchell, Milwaukee light-weight boxer, outboxed and outslugged Johnny Sheppard, Englishman, in a 10-round bout last night. In the third round he rocked the Englishman with his heels with right and left jabs to the jaw and in the last two rounds he had him bleeding from nose and mouth.

Epsilon Eta Five Wins.

The Epsilon Eta basketball team defeated the St. Leon, leaders in the Holy Name Junior League, 31 to 25. Two extra periods were needed to decide the contest, the two sides tied 14-14 at the end of the first period. Forward for the winners was the individual star, scoring 23 points. Meara and Muehlberg starred for the losers.

Lafayette Girls Win.

Scores in the Friday Division of the Girls Basketball League, played at Mullanphy gymnasium, last night, were: Lafayette Girls 16, Matthew Girls 2. Wallerton 14, Reed 10. Richard von Bach was referee and Artie Eilers scorer.

Kansas Agries Beat Ames.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 14.—The Kansas State Agricultural College defeated the Ames, Ia., five here last night, 35 to 25.

Nugent's Suits, Coats and Dresses Listed Here, on Sale Monday

Basement Sale Nemerov Stock

Balance of Nemerov Stock Marked at Great Reductions and Transferred to Our Bargain Basement

This is the balance of the big purchase of high-class Suits, Coats and Dresses which we bought from Nemerov at 33 1/3c to 50c on the dollar and about which we told you in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch.

You know the story of Nemerov—how he opened a store right in the heart of New York's most fashionable district at 34th Street, across from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Unexpected conditions forced him into bankruptcy and the stock was offered to the biggest stores in the country. We took part in this mighty purchase at savings that, in the face of a steadily rising market, are truly remarkable.

MONDAY, IN OUR BARGAIN BASEMENT

We Will Place on Sale

Suits, Coats and Dresses At One-Half Price and Less

Not only this wonderful purchase from Nemerov, but also our own superb stock is included, and every woman and miss who wants to buy either a Suit, Coat or Dress at a wonderful saving in price should be here Monday when the doors open at 9 a. m.

Nemerov and Our Own Suits Reduced

\$49.50 Women's and Misses' Suits...	\$19.95
39.50 Women's and Misses' Suits...	16.95
29.50 Women's and Misses' Suits...	12.95
22.50 Women's and Misses' Suits...	9.95
15.00 Women's and Misses' Suits...	4.95

Nemerov and Our Own Coats Reduced and Our Own Dresses Reduced

\$49.50 Women's and Misses' Coats...	\$22.50
39.50 Women's and Misses' Coats...	19.95
35.00 Women's and Misses' Coats...	16.95
29.50 Women's and Misses' Coats...	14.95
20.00 Women's and Misses' Coats...	9.95
10.00 Women's and Misses' Coats...	3.95
\$35.00 Women's and Misses' Dresses...	\$16.95
29.50 Women's and Misses' Dresses...	14.95
24.50 Women's and Misses' Dresses...	12.95
18.95 Women's and Misses' Dresses...	9.95
12.95 Women's and Misses' Dresses...	7.95
10.00 Women's and Misses' Dresses...	4.95

These Garments on Sale Monday in Our Bargain Basement

Six Additional Events of Great Importance

- 1st—A wonderful sale of Sample Suits—New Spring styles for women and misses. \$45.00 to \$125.00 values at \$39.00; sizes 14 years to 44 bust measure—many copies of original models—the prettiest Suits shown this season.
- 2d—Our greatest Silk Hosiery Event, advance Easter sale of men's and women's luxurious Silk Hosiery, the most beautiful creations for Spring at the lowest prices quoted for like makes—full details in Sunday's papers.
- 3d—Our Annual Sale of Spring Dress Goods — Velours, tricoots, Poiret twills, gabardines, silvertones, serges, epingles, skirting plaids, novelty checks and mixtures, duvet de laine and toile de laine. See Sunday's papers for prices.
- 4th—Important Sale of New 1920 White Goods, including organdies, fancy waistings, nainsooks, batiste, crepe weaves, poplins, voiles and luna lawns, flaxons and sherrettes. See Sunday's papers for details.
- 5th—February Sale of Blankets; the output of one of America's foremost Blanket mills, all at a saving of 25% to 33 1/3% on today's market prices—bought months ago and many will be hard to duplicate at any price—as the future is very uncertain. Buy your supplies for Summer porches, bungalows, camping trips, chilly nights, yes, even for the next Winter.
- 6th—A Great Sale of Silks, the result of a fortunate purchase of 25,000 yards of new Spring Silks. These Silks were bought at far less than today's wholesale cost and will be sold on the same basis as purchased.

See Sunday's Papers for Particulars

NATIONS' L PREPARES AGAINST

Council Sets in for World Or Fight Enem Than Armed

INFLUENZA U. S. LIVES

Central Body to Act Against One of Chief League.

By DAVID LAY

A Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—

American lives were

sequence of Influenza

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NATIONS' LEAGUE PREPARES FOR WAR AGAINST DISEASE

Council Sets in Motion Plans for World Organization to Fight Enemy Deadlier Than Armed Conflict.

INFLUENZA TOOK MORE U. S. LIVES THAN WAR

Central Body to Detect and Act Against Epidemics One of Chief Objects of League.

By DAVID LAWRENCE,
A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1920.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—More American lives were lost as a consequence of influenza during the world war than on the field of battle, so the brief announcement that the league of nations has set at work its international health bureau will probably be of much more interest to the American home than the highly technical discussion about Article X.

When the first meeting of the council of the league was held in London the other day, it will be noted that a committee was appointed to put into operation the plans made many months ago for such an international organization as would protect all nations against the ravages of diseases which have hitherto known no frontiers.

I am able to present an outline of these plans today. They have hitherto been unknown. The war side of the league of nations and the prevention of international political disputes has been so much emphasized that there is an affirmative and humanitarian side which is greater than any international undertaking of its kind heretofore known to civilized society.

No Present Method of Quick Action.
Disease and sickness are worldwide. They come often from the same cause, and may be met equally by the same remedy. Science is ever trying to keep up with the relentless advance of new forms of human ailments. Yet there has never been devised a system for action quick enough to meet a new emergency in health. Who ever thought, for instance, of cabling about the appearance of a new epidemic that might spread to other countries? Usually when ships came into port and brought their diseases, the first information was obtained.

Now comes the league of nations to offer such a remedy, merely by organizing the various health services around the world in one central, co-ordinated body. The league will be able to detect and act against epidemics at the very time of their birth, and bring to bear all the skill and science of each country to put up the bars against further ravages. In fighting disease as well as any battle in life, the prime requisite is organization.

The permanent international health organization will consist of a general committee, an executive committee and an international health office. The general committee would be composed of delegates appointed by the governments represented in the convention at Rome in 1907 on international hygiene. It would meet at least once a year. The executive committee would consist of nine members, including the president of the general committee and one representative each from the League of Red Cross Societies and one from the governing body of the international labor office. This committee would meet not less than four times a year.

Permanent Organization.
The international health office would be a permanent organization established at the seat of the league of nations, in charge of the medical secretary, who would have direct communication with the secretary-general of the league, and thus would have the authority to communicate directly with the Government health offices in various countries. The organization would work out somewhat in this way:

The international health office would advise the league of nations, the labor office, the league of Red Cross societies and other health organizations on matters of health, would bring administrative health authorities in the different foreign countries into closer touch, would organize a more rapid interchange of information where immediate precautions against disease are required and would gather data on the health administration of various nations, with the view to concluding international conventions and agreements.

The executive committee would serve somewhat as a drafting committee for these conventions, which would be submitted to the general committee for approval. If approved by a two-thirds vote, they would be submitted to the national authority of each country. None of these recommendations would have any binding effect, on any nation until formally ratified by that nation, in which case each would agree to make an annual report on the measures taken to give effect to the agreements ratified.

Deadlier Than the War.
When it is realized how quickly disease can be brought into one country by the thousands of ships plying the seven seas today, the fact

CLEAR WEATHER, HEAVY VOTE, IN 3D DISTRICT

League of Nations Issue Between Capt. Milligan and Frost in Race for Congress.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Feb. 14.—Weather today is clear throughout the Third Missouri District, and reports at political headquarters here this afternoon indicate a heavy vote for a special election is being cast in the contest to select a successor in Congress to Joshua Alexander, now Secretary of Commerce. The polls will close at 7 o'clock tonight. The Democrats normally have a majority of about 2000.

At Republican headquarters W. L. Cole, State Chairman, said that "John E. Frost, Republican candidate, might have a surprise in store for the confident Democrats." Democratic headquarters have virtually no fear that Capt. J. L. Milligan will be defeated, and some Democrats are talking of "the big majority."

Only meager reports from outlying precincts had been received before noon today. The Democratic headquarters received word of an early vote at Liberty, Randolph, Harlem and Excelsior Springs in Clay County. Republicans have heard nothing from the northern counties which normally are Republican.

Favorable weather conditions indicate a large vote for special election in the Democratic counties where the roads are in good condition.

In the northern Republican counties there is much sickness which may keep many away from the polls.

A general appeal has been made to Democrats to endorse the league of nations and President Wilson's war record. Milligan's war achievements also have been stressed. Republicans have sought the league bitterly throughout their campaign.

WOMEN VOTERS DENY THEY ARE THIRD PARTY

Officers of the Missouri and St. Louis branches of the National League of Women Voters have written a letter to Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, requesting him to retract his statement, made Thursday at a luncheon at Hotel Statler given in his honor by the Republican Women's City Central Committee, that the league was a "menace, because of its tendency to keep women out of the political parties—that function in the government of our country."

The letter, signed by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Fred L. English and Frederick Blaine Clarke, president and executive secretary, respectively, of the St. Louis League of Women Voters, denies that it is the policy of the league to keep women out of political parties.

"On the contrary," the letter states, "the league urges that after a woman has given the matter careful consideration and has made her choice that she go into her party with the idea that she work earnestly in its behalf and lend it all the assistance in her power. We realize that for women to become effective they must make their influence felt through the parties."

The letter asserts that the league is not a "third party" and that it is not opposed to the two dominant political organizations, but instead it is anxious to work with them in assisting those qualified to vote to exercise their privilege properly. Hays' attention was called to the fact that many of the leaders of the League of Women Voters are prominently identified with both the Republican and Democratic parties.

ALLIED NOTE STEP TOWARD CONCILIATION

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 14.—The notes to Germany and Holland approved yesterday at the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council in London, constitute an important step toward conciliation, the Matin believes. It says the note sent to Holland recognizes the possibility of Holland's refusal to surrender former Emperor William on condition his residence is removed to territory outside Europe, the Dutch East Indies, for instance.

The note sent to Berlin, according to the Matin, demands extradition only of the Germans charged with the commission of direct crimes, and admits that the difficulties Germany would encounter in attempting to surrender those whose responsibility is more distant and general. The note, however, is asserted to remark that any leniency shown in this respect cannot be looked upon as a precedent which Germany may use to transgress other clauses of the Versailles treaty. It is pointed out that this is an isolated case which shows the conciliatory attitude of the allies in the interest of European peace.

that no effective international health organization has existed makes one wonder what civilization has been doing.

MORE TESTIMONY OF NEWBERRY TALK IN DRUG STORE

Witness Says State Labor Commissioner Spoke of His Ability to Influence Governor for Parole.

DRUGGIST WAS UNDER ASSAULT CHARGES

Two Detroit Lawyers Tell of Getting \$300 and \$268 for Making Speeches for Senator.

By the Associated Press.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 14.

—More testimony concerning the conversation behind a drug store prescription case between William McKelghan, former Mayor of Flint, and four of the defendants in the Newberry trial was offered by the Government yesterday. Two witnesses told of seeing the party in McKelghan's drug store and one of them related what Richard Fletcher told him of the talk.

McKelghan swore Thursday that Fletcher, who is State Labor Commissioner, threatened to have him sent to jail on a charge of assaulting and robbing, then pending in the State Supreme Court, if the drug-store politician did not support Truman H. Newberry's senatorial primary campaign in 1918. He named Paul King, manager of the campaign; Fred Henry, one of Fletcher's deputies; and Fred Castor, a Detroit Alderman, as having been present.

Testimony of Employee.

Yesterday Homer Livingstone, one of McKelghan's employees, testified to seeing the party enter after Henry had invited McKelghan to step back of the case, as related by McKelghan. He also saw them depart.

Later in the day Hugh Maddigan, another Flint defendant and one of the 16 indicted men who have pleaded nolo contendere, said he dropped into the drug store after attending a Newberry meeting at Henry's house. He said he had heard at the meeting that King, Fletcher and others were going to see McKelghan. Later, Fletcher talked with him in the Dresden Hotel, he said.

Reference to Influence.
"Mr. Fletcher told me that because of the position McKelghan was in it would be his good thing for him to line up for Newberry. He said he knows the weight I carry with the Governor, and if he was convicted and sentenced that I would use my influence with the Governor to get a pardon." Other witnesses today told of the party in the drug store after attending speeches for Newberry. Charles P. O'Neil, former chairman of the Progressive State Central Committee, said he got \$300 in cash from E. V. Chilson, head of the Newberry speakers' bureau, and Roy Herald acknowledged \$268.25, part of which was for traveling expenses.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN OF CORNELL RESIGNS

After 28 Years He Desires to Retire, June 23, to Attend to "Other Duties."

By the Associated Press.
ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University for nearly 28 years, tendered his resignation to the university's General Administrative Committee today.

In a letter to the trustees Dr. Schurman said he always held the chief executive of a great institution should not retain the post more than 25 or 30 years. He added that his resignation—an act delayed because of the war and the post-war problems the university faced—would set him free for other duties he much desired to attend to. He asked that his resignation become effective June 23, 1920.

Dr. Schurman was elected to the presidency of the university in 1892, succeeding the late Charles Kendall Adams. He is descended from a Dutch family of Colonial New York and was born at Freeport, Prince Edward Island, May 22, 1854.

In 1875 he won the Canadian Gillingham scholarship in connection with the University of London and during the next five years studied abroad. Returning to Canada in 1880, Dr. Schurman during the next six years taught in Acadia College and Dalhousie College. In 1886 the age professorship of ethics and philosophy was established at Cornell and the chair was offered to him. He held this professorship until his election to the presidency.

President Schurman was head of the United States Commission to the Philippines and spent most of 1899 in those islands. In 1912-13, during the second Balkan war, he was United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro. He is the author of a number of books.

He is an honorary doctor of laws of Columbia, Yale, Edinburgh, Williams, Dartmouth, Harvard, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania and an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

RACHMANINOFF AND ORCHESTRA IN TRIUMPH

Russian Pianist's Concerto Greatest Artistic Achievement of St. Louis Organization.

The opinion of certain noted critics in this country and Europe which gives Sergi Vassilievich Rachmaninoff the leading place among all living musicians received ample grounds for credence in the performance of the great Russian at the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at the Odeon yesterday afternoon. A more compelling and delightful exhibition of virtuosity has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in St. Louis, than Rachmaninoff's playing of his Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18. Its marvelous presentation by the soloist and assistance by Director Max Zach and his musicians formed easily the greatest artistic achievement in the history of the local orchestra. The effect was one of absolute musical perfection. The content of the score demonstrated a master hand, and an understanding of possibilities of the piano and orchestral technique of an exceptional order. Then, naturally, the interpretation could not have been improved on, as the master knew what he meant when he wrote, and the pianistic equipment of the player was abundantly adequate to objectify his brilliant ideas in equally brilliant instrumentation.

Accompaniment Was Finished.
In its part of the production, the orchestra lagged not an iota behind the master. The accompaniment was finished and satisfying in every detail, and spoke volumes for the preparation given it by Director Zach. That able conductor, incidentally, put in about as strenuous an afternoon's work as any since he has taken charge of the orchestra.

His eyes were glued to the score, and his motioned directions were given without even a glance in the direction of the parts of the orchestra they were controlling. At the end he seemed well fagged, but evidently as well satisfied as was the audience and Rachmaninoff with the finished product.

The audience was the largest which has attended any afternoon concert this season, or in many seasons. As a rule the afternoon gatherings, made up principally of women, do not bestir themselves to much clamorous enthusiasm. This order was varied yesterday, and the applause, stamping of feet and shouts of bravo!

The concerto was the final number on the program, but at its conclusion hardly half a dozen persons made a move to applaud. Everyone stayed to applaud, and after a number of recalls, the soloist gave his famous prelude as an encore.

In the admiration of Rachmaninoff in it could be seen that the off and his work the balance of the program was somewhat submerged, but it was one of the very best so far given, and none this season was better played. With each succeeding concert and added practice, the orchestra develops finer ability and powers.

Orchestra Has to Rise.
These progressive strides were exhibited in the presentation of Schurman's Symphony No. 2, C major, Op. 61, one of the most interesting of that composer's orchestral works, but one requiring a high order of perfection in its rendition. It was given a clear and sympathetic reading by Zach, and his musicians invested all movements with a wealth of beautiful tone. At its close the director had to signal the orchestra to rise in deference to the sustained applause.

Equally captivatng was the performance of Brahms' "Tragic" overture, with which the concert opened. This noble work reveals the great German at his best. His masterful command of orchestral dispositions is in evidence, but he gives greater rein to his fancy, and the result is more pleasing to the average concert-goer than is the case with most of Brahms' output. Particularly worthy of note was the part of the first violins in this number, though nowhere could a flaw be picked with the performance.

Rachmaninoff will again be soloist at this evening's concert, when yesterday's program will be repeated in its entirety.

J. VION PAPIN.

NEW FRISCO RAILROAD OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

Headquarters of President Kurn and Others Will Continue in St. Louis.

Further announcement of the officers who will direct the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. when it is released from Federal control on March 1 have followed yesterday's announcement of the election of J. M. Kurn, present general manager under the Railroad Administration, to be president.

E. N. Brown, who resigned as president, will continue to be chairman of the board of directors and C. W. Hillard, who resigned as treasurer, will continue to be vice president in charge of finances. S. J. Fortune resigned as secretary and assistant treasurer, and the following other officers were elected:

Alexander Hilton, fourth vice president, in charge of traffic; B. T. Atwood, fifth vice president and chief purchasing officer; W. F. Evans, general solicitor; P. H. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. All will have their offices in St. Louis.

Hilton began his railroad career with the Chicago & Alton, advancing to traveling passenger agent, going to the Prince in 1901 as general passenger agent.

Hamilton has been assistant to the president and superintendent of efficiency, a position that has brought him into close contact with employees.

STIX, BAER & FULLER

GRAND-LEADER

Sales for Monday in the Downstairs Store



For Monday—An Advance Sale of
Women's & Misses' Spring Coatees
\$19.75 \$29.75 \$39.75

So attractive are these Coatees, and of such splendid materials, that these prices in no way reflect the actual value of the garments.

They come in various lengths, and in such materials as polo cloth, jersey, velour, Bolivia, silver-tone, homespun and chevion, in tan, rooky, Pekin and Copenhagen. Five of the Coatees in this sale are here pictured.

The styles are very clever, and have all the new trimming ideas, such as leather belts and buckles, rows of tucks down the back, patch and slash pockets, roll and notched collars, turnback cuffs and buttons.

Many of these Coatees are half-lined. There are all sizes for women and misses. Included are a number of sample Coatees that are exceptional values. (Downstairs Store.)

New Banded Sailors

Priced Monday at
\$2.98 and \$3.48

INDICATIONS are that the Banded Sailor will be very popular the coming season, and for Monday we have assembled an assortment of new styles for immediate wear, and offer them in a special way.

Pineapple, smooth and rough straws are represented, and you will find black, brown, navy, Alice and red to choose from.

Straight Sailors, drooped Sailors and Sailors with a turned-up edge—all are trimmed with nice quality grosgrain ribbon.

(Downstairs Store.)

Women's Low Shoes, \$3.48

SPLENDID selection of Oxfords and Pumps, in the season's most popular styles, in patent, black or tan leather. High or low heels. All sizes.

Strap Pumps \$1.98 Pair
Misses' and Children's Strap Pumps, in dull kid or patent leather. All sizes up to 2.

Women's Comfort Shoes, with cloth tops. Also a lot of white kid and white buck High Shoes. High and low heels, at \$1.98 pair (Downstairs Store.)

Hosiery

Women's Lisle Stockings, semi-fashioned, in black, white and brown, deep hem top, seam up the back, double splicing, 3 pairs, 80c, or 36c pair

Men's Cotton Socks, medium weight, black, white and colors, seamless, slight second, 6 pairs, 85c, pair, 15c

Children's Stockings, black only, assorted sizes and odd lots, 3 pairs, 55c, pair, 19c (Downstairs Store.)

Underwear

Women's Cotton Union Suits, fine ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, lace or tight knee, open seat style, as well as closed crotch, umbrella style, lace-trimmed knees. Excellent values.

Regular sizes at 65c Extra sizes at 75c Women's Vests, in bodice style, with ribbon shoulders. May be had in white and pink. 3 for \$1.00, (Downstairs Store.)

Sample Hand Bags

Choice, \$1.39 Monday
THESE are salesmen's samples and include real leather Hand Bags and Strap Purses; also some Velvet and Silk Bags. Splendid variety of styles and shapes, but in most instances only one or two of a kind. Early selection is advisable. (Downstairs Store.)

Bedspreads and Linens

At Special Prices for Monday

Marseilles Bedspreads \$4.95
White Satin Marseilles Bedspreads, size 80x90 inches, for double beds. Extra heavy, and in beautiful raised floral designs.

Crochet Bedspreads \$3.49
White Crochet Bedspreads, in Marseilles designs, scalloped and with cut corners. Size 80x90 inches.

Crochet Bedspreads \$2.98
Heavy quality Crochet Bedspreads, in raised floral effects. Hemmed, and measuring 80x90 inches, for double beds.

Single Bedspreads \$1.69
White Crochet Bedspreads, in Marseilles designs, heavy quality. Measure 54x84 in.

3 O'Clock Special
Heavy quality 64-inch Table Damask \$1 Yard
Finished with gold or blue border. (Downstairs Store.)

Seamless Velvet Rugs

Featured Monday at \$29.98

A VERY special offering of high-grade Seamless Velvet Rugs, in pleasing designs, all over and Oriental patterns, suitable for any room in the home. Size 9x12 feet.

Brussels Rugs, \$1.39
Serviceable woven Rugs, in desirable floral and all over designs. Size 27x32 inches.

Linoleum, 89c Sq. Yd.
A choice selection of patterns in heavy burlap-back cork Linoleum, light and dark colors. (Downstairs Store.)

Nottingham Curtains

Monday, \$1.98 Pair

ONLY 500 pairs of these splendid quality, double-thread yarn Curtains to sell at this price. They have overlocked edges, which insure splendid service.

Colonial Curtains, \$2.49 Set
Consisting of one pair of Curtains and one valance. They have wide Fillet effect insertion with dainty lace edge finish. Made with hem at top, all ready to hang.

Curtain Scrims, 39c Yard
Extra heavy quality Curtain Scrims, with printed all over designs, suitable for door and window hangings. (Downstairs Store.)

Young lady, Apply Now

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**SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 14, 1920**

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15 DO

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DON'T SELL YOURS

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Price: \$1.00

PRICE! Offer it to

AUTOMOBILES

FORDS—Trucks: 1 ton, 1950, perfect; time for 1951; 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 262

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CUNARD-ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

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SAXONIA	NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAMBURG & LONDON	FEB. 21
K. A. Victoria	New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Liverpool	Mar. 2
Tarmanis	New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Liverpool	Mar. 6
Imperator	New York to Cherbourg and Southampton	Mar. 6
Saturia	Portland, Me. to Glasgow	Mar. 6
Royal George	New York to Plymouth, Havre and Southampton	Mar. 9
Columbia	New York to Londonderry and Glasgow	Mar. 13
Mauretania	New York to Cherbourg and Southampton	Mar. 20
Saxonia	New York to Plymouth, Havre and London	Mar. 20
Pannonia	New York to Padua, Dubrovnik and Trieste	Mar. 31
K. A. Victoria	New York to Liverpool	Apr. 3
Carmania	New York to Liverpool	Apr. 6
Royal George	New York to Plymouth, Havre and Southampton	Apr. 14
Mauretania	New York to Cherbourg and Southampton	Apr. 17
Columbia	New York to Londonderry and Glasgow	Apr. 17
Caronia	New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London	Apr. 17
Imperator	New York to Cherbourg and Southampton	May 1

For later sailings apply to
1135 Olive St., Post-Dispatch Bldg., St. Louis

SOUTH AMERICAN PASSENGER SERVICE TO THE LANDS WHERE IT'S SUMMER NOW

Steamers of the United States Shipping Board will be despatched for
BRAZIL, URUGUAY and ARGENTINE REPUBLIC as below:

FOR BUENOS AIRES.

MOCCASIN (a)	8,000 tons displacement	March 10
FOR RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES		
GALLAO (a)	12,000 tons	March 15
MARTHA WASHINGTON (b)	15,000 tons	March 20
HURON (b)	17,000 tons	April 20

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For passage rates and other particulars
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PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

NEW GRAND CENTRAL

PALACE OF MASTER PICTURES GRAND AND LUCAS

CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "TWO WEEKS"

A First National Attraction Adapted From Anthony Wharton's
Play, "At the Bar."
The story of a little show girl who spends two weeks unchaperoned in the home
of three bachelors. You'll hold your sides when you see her tramp these old boys.
It crystallizes with genuine humor and poignant sympathy.
SHOWS START PROMPTLY at 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9. Prices including War Tax
before 6, 20c after 20c and 30c. Children under 12 with parents free to Matinees,
except Sunday.

HUMFELD'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DELMAR CONGRESS

Marie Doro, in "TWELVE TEN"
Chas. Chaplin, in
"A Day of Pleasure."

B. Washburn in "WHY SMITH LEFT
HOME" Antonio Moreno, in
"The Invisible Hand."

ROYAL

Premier Showing
Sunday, Feb. 15th



JACK DEMPSEY

The Best Known Man
in the World in
'DAREDEVIL JACK'

The Million Dollar Fistic Series

— 15-15-15 —

Episodes of Breathless Interest

Episodes of Rousing Adventure

Episodes of Thrilling Action

See the First Episode and

You'll Come Back Anxious

for the Fourteen More

WEST END LYRIC

DELMAR AT EUCLID

LAST SHOWING TODAY

WANDA HAWLEY

SUPPORTED BY

Robert Warwick

— IN —

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE

A POWERFUL STORY OF

UNUSUAL INTEREST

Silverman's Orchestra

SHOW CONTINUOUS 2:00 TO 11

KINGS

KINGS HIGHWAY

DELMAR

MAT. TODAY 2 P. M.

Final Episode of

PEARL WHITE

in "The Black Secret."

Also, The Master Mystery Play,

"The Mystery of the

Yellow Room."

SUNDAY ALL-STAR CAST IN

"THE HUSHED HOUR"

LIBERTY

WILLIAM FOX

TODAY

DAILY MATINEE 2:15

ADULTS, 15c. CHILDREN, 11c

COME ONE—COME ALL.

THE GREATEST

TREAT IN MONTHS

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

HERELEPHANT MAN

SHIRLEY MASON

A Romance of the sawdust ring, re-

splendent with the atmosphere

of the circus and its life.

Summery contrasted, it moves

the world to sympathy and tears, de-

lighting, astonishing and com-

pleting the admiration of all the men

and women of the earth.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In His Funniest Two-Part Comedy,

"The Vagabond"

PERSHING

DELMAR & HAMILTON

Mat. Today, 2 P. M.

Final Episode of

Pearl White in

"The Black Secret"

— ALSO —

WILLIAM FARNUM,

"Heart Strings"

PEGGY HYLAND,

"Faith."

Last Times Today

NAOMA CHILDERS

AND

MILTON SILLS

IN

"The Street Called

Straight"

ROYAL

SIXTH

NEAR

OLIVE

CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

SMOKING PERMITTED IN BALCONY

AMUSEMENTS.

A DEPENDABLE INSTITUTION

GRAND HOUSE 1530

9 ACTS OF GOOD VAUDEVILLE

AND PICTURES

SHOW NEVER STOPS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. DAILY

DAVE FERGUSON & CO.

In a Bright Sketch at New York Life

THE ROUNDER OF OLD

BROADWAY

LITTLE JIM

The Best With the Human Brain

Gardner & River—3 Kings of Harmony

Night & Day—Three Western Stories

Curtis & Hunter—Welter & Roscoe

Joe & Dell—First New Picture News

First Run Sunshine Comedies

ODEON, TONIGHT AT 8:15

RACHMANINOFF

Phaetel, Soloist with St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Max Zach, Conductor.

TICKETS, \$1 TO \$1. AT BALDWIN'S, 1311 OLIVE ST.

News of the Movies

"MARY'S ANKLE" HERE IN FILM VERSION

Picturization of Clemenceau's
Novel Also on Week's
Movie Program.

Doris May and Douglas MacLean in the third of their brilliant starring ventures, a film version of "Mary's Ankle," will be the principal attraction at the West End Lyric beginning tomorrow. These young screen artists are developing a rich vein of comedy in a way that has been delighting the film fans. In "Mary's Ankle," they have high-class farce material which was good for a long and successful run on the stage.

Briefly the story is about an impetuous young doctor who is advised by equally penniless friends to send out an announcement of his marriage in the hope of realizing on the wedding presents he will receive and also to satisfy the conditions under which he is to inherit the fortune of a rich uncle. Unexpectedly the ankle arrives to extend his congratulatory person and a "bride" must be produced. The doctor picks the first girl who comes along, a girl brought to him for treatment for a sprained ankle. Without taking her into the secret he introduces her as his wife and this starts the complication which is funny all the way.

Clemenceau's Story on Screen.
A screen adaptation of "The Strongest," a novel by Georges Clemenceau, until recently Premier of France, is the headlined feature on the Liberty bill opening tomorrow. It was filmed with a foreign cast, including Carlo Liten, sometimes called "the Henry Irving of Belgium," and Renee Adoree, a noted French actress, famous for the beauty of her profile. The action is laid in France and is said to give many glimpses of Parisian life. It has to do with the machinations of a designing countess to part a youth and his sweetheart. Another feature of the Liberty bill will be William Russell in "Shot With Fire," a drama of the Western plains. The Russell film will be shown all week except Sunday night. "Even as Eve," a photoplay version of Robert W. Chambers' novel.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHUBERT-JEFFERSON

Tonight 8:15, Mat. Today 2:15

FRANK TINNEY

In the Merry Musical Romance,

"SOMETIME"

Brilliant Cast. Stunning Chorus

TOMORROW EVE. SEATS NOW

America's Premier

Starline Comedienne

— IN —

NORA

BAYES "Ladies First"

From Nora Bayes' Theater, N. Y.

Nights 8:00-12:00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 5:00-12:00

Orpheum

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

2:15—TWICE EVERY DAY—8:15

GERTRUDE

HOFFMAN

Dances and Impersonations

Joe Laurie; Mrs. Gene Hughes;

Jas. J. Morton; Collins and Hart;

Mme. Claire Forbes;

Frawley and Louise; Tuck and Claire.

MATS. 10c to 50c. EVEN, 25c to \$1.00

AMERICAN POP. MAT. TODAY

LAST TIME TONIGHT, 8:00

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE

THURSTON

THE GREAT MAGICIAN

MONDAY NEXT—SEATS NOW

WILLIAM GILLETTE

In J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy

"DEAR BRUTUS"

Surrounded by most superb Charles Fro-

man's Cast seen here in years. Nights

and Saturday Mat. 8:00 to 12:00; Wed. Mat. 5:00 to 12:00. Seats also at Comroy's.

COLUMBIA

15c 30c

11 A. M.—Continuous Daily—11 P. M.

"CHEER UP"

DWYER & MAY

CATER BROS. & BEATRICE

THE STERLING

JUDSON COLE

Eugene O'Brien

In "HIS WIFE'S MONEY"

LOEW'S GARRICK

Chestnut near 6th

Continues 1 to 11 P. M. 15c & 30c.

"SWEET SWEETIES"

A Musical Comedy Farce

and Other Big Acts

MARY MACLAREN

In "ROUGE AND RICHES."

GAYETY MATINEE

Sam Howe's Big Show

NEXT WEEK—BURLESQUE REVUE

STANDARD

Madison Daily—Ladies 10c

CRACKER JACKS

NEXT—GIRLS FROM JORDAN

On Local Screens

West End Lyric—Doris May and Douglas MacLean in "Mary's Ankle."
Liberty—Renee Adoree in "The Strongest."
New Grand Central—Grace Darling in "Even As Eve."
Kings and Royal—Blanche Sweet in "The Hushed Hour."
Forsyth—Constance Talmadge in "Two Weeks."

"The Shining Band," will be the leading attraction at the New Grand Central. The stars are Grace Darling and Marc McDermott. The story deals with Eileen O'Hara, who has been reared by her reclusive father and never sees more civilized men and women until a clubhouse is built near her mountain home. To prevent her from contact with these strangers, her father forces her to join the "shining band," a religious sect which believes love a sin and marriage a crime. She is rescued by a man who falls in love with her, though he thought he had learned to hate all women.

Blanche Sweet and Strong Cast.
"The Hushed Hour," with Blanche Sweet in the leading role, will lead the bill at the Kings and Royal theaters. This is a special production in person and a "bride" must be produced. The doctor picks the first girl who comes along, a girl brought to him for treatment for a sprained ankle. Without taking her into the secret he introduces her as his wife and this starts the complication which is funny all the way.

Flashes From Filmland

The big Paramount-Artcraft picture version of "Everywoman" will open for a special engagement at the Kings, Feb. 22. On the same date Annette Kellerman in "The Daughter of the Gods," will open at the Liberty.

It's a cold world. On one of the coldest nights in January, Eugene O'Brien and his company left for Canada. Their destination was the famous castle of the late George Boldt, located in one of the most picturesque, and likewise the coldest spots along the St. Lawrence. This particular background was necessary for the filming of "A Fool and His Money," which was adapted from George Barr McCutcheon's novel.

Blanche Davenport, whose lovely white hair is the real thing, and who got it through years of service on the legitimate stage, is playing the part of the mother in Elaine Hammerstein's new Selznick picture, "The Woman Game." She is one of the best-known artists in the country. She shows the technique of the old school of acting, which means that she is rich in imagination, dramatic expression and dignity.

A serial de luxe entitled "The Vanishing Dagger," starring Eddie Polo, supported by Thelma Perry, C. Norman Hammond, Ray Ripley, Ruth Royce, Laura Oakley, Texas Watts and Captain Jarvis, has just been started at Universal City, under the direction of Jacques Jaccard, who assisted Hope Loring in the construction of the story. This is a society serial and promises much that is novel and out-of-the-ordinary. An air of Oriental mysticism will add to the effectiveness of the production.

One of the prettiest bits in the William Fox picture, "The Penalty," in which Madeline Travers is the star, is the photography in a scene in which Miss Corrae Kirkham, as Gladys Dexter, plays on the harp, "Home, Sweet Home." The scene is faded by double exposure to show her hands at work on the harp. Then the head of Edwin Booth Tilton as Samuel Smythe, a true son of Pittsburgh, is shown as he listens to the music. By a double exposure the factories and smoke of Pittsburgh are shown over his head. To him "Home, Sweet Home," means the factories and the grime of the city where are located the greatest steel foundries of the world.

Myron Selznick has signed a long-term contract with Walter McGrath, who will appear in the future exclusively in Selznick Pictures. Hugh Huntley, an English juvenile, formerly with Marie Tempest and Gerald du Maurier, has also joined the Selznick forces.

Eugene Walters, famous author, is making a screen version of "The Alibi," a story that recently appeared in a magazine. The extraordinary thing about this is that Myron Selznick bought the story just for one big situation in it and had Walters develop it. It will be given special production with a special cast.

Charles H. Clark, inventor and an ardent canoeist, proves that even a capsize canoe is navigable and that there is no danger of drowning if the occupants of the craft will keep cool. In a series of pictures made for the New Screen Magazine, distributed by Universal, Clark shows how to keep an overturned canoe afloat, and how to paddle with the hands.

Corinne Griffith's latest picture is reported to have the unique distinction of being the only one which has ever presented true to life scenes of a great New York newspaper office. It is "Deadline at Eleven." The picture is declared to be a complete portrayal of all the processes followed in the editorial, engraving, printing and press departments of the paper.

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

We Give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

Monday—An Event of Transcending Importance—This

Sale of Silk Chemises



\$6.95, \$7.95,
\$8.95 and \$9.95
Values for . . .

\$5-

Made of
Crepe de Chine
Satin and
Georgettes

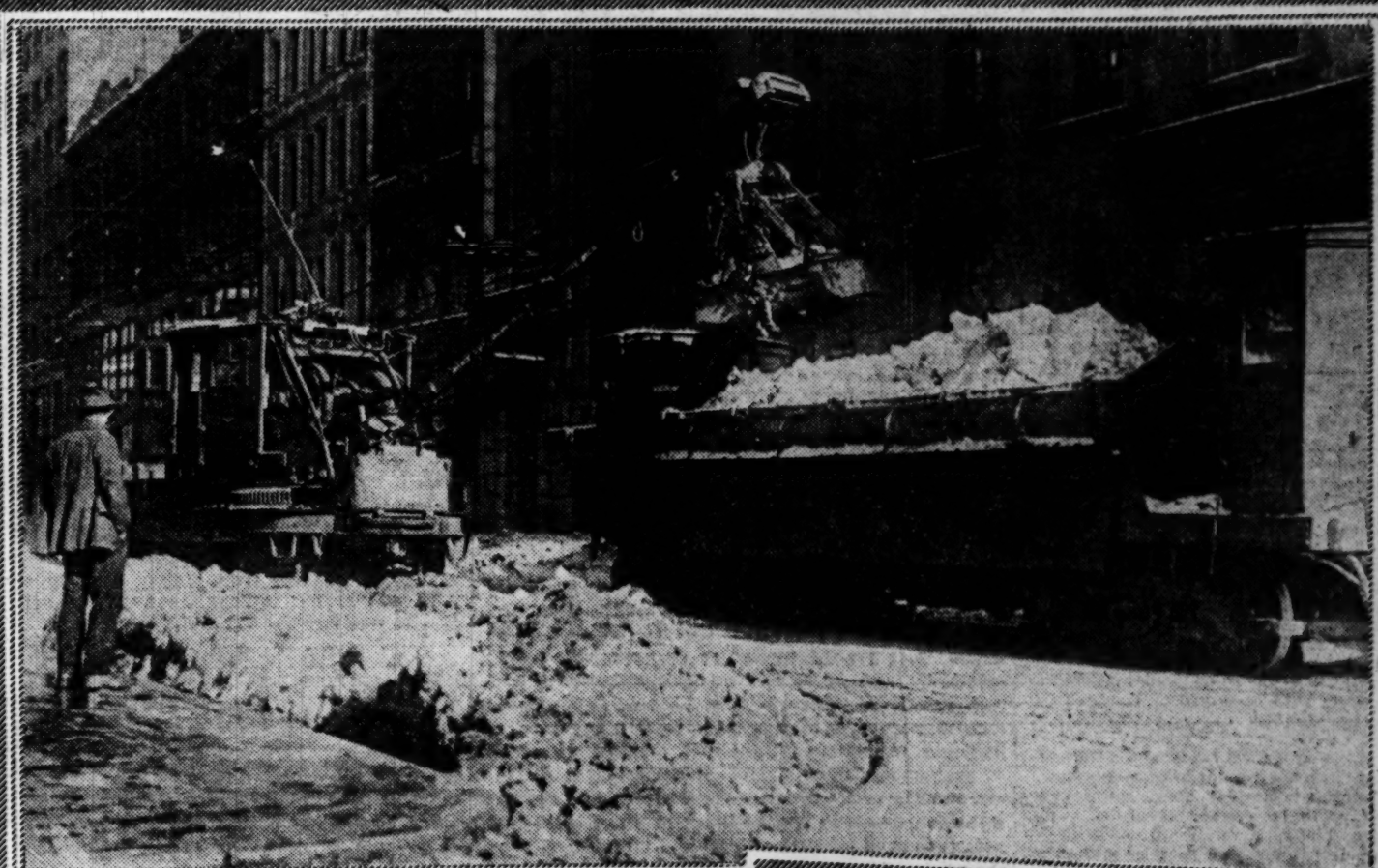
¶ The inimitable helpfulness of the February campaign will be again emphatically brought out by this unusual undertaking—an occasion that we have been preparing for months, wherein 3300 pieces of the most popular silk undergarments worn by women are offered at a price that is extraordinarily low in every sense of the word.

Fifty New and Appealing Styles Are Shown

¶ Every garment is charmingly made



Automobile snow melter, invented by L. V. Stevens, being tried out in Brooklyn. This device has been successfully used by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.



Heroic means required to remove recent snow in East. This great electric shovel was used against piles of ice and snow in Boston.



Thousands of pounds of snow caused the roof of the Vacuum Oil Co.'s building at Cambridge, Mass., to collapse. No one was inside the structure at the time.



Auto truck, equipped with heavy scraper, helps clear thick blanket of "the beautiful" from Dartmouth street, Boston.



With her full-blooded coyote pet, "Sir Coy." Mrs. L. M. Watson of Hayden, Colo., visited Chicago's shopping district. She was formerly a Chicago girl.



Mme. Jane Renouardt, Paris actress, of whom it is rumored that she will fight a duel with Mlle. Clara Tambour, another actress of the French capital.



At the annual banquet of the Reptile Study Society of America, in a Chinatown restaurant in New York, live snakes were passed around for the guests to handle.



Thomas Alva Edison and Mrs. Edison photographed at West Orange, N. J., where the celebration of the great inventor's 73d birthday was made a civic affair.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pultzer Publishing Co.,
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POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for January, 1920:
Sunday 380,619
Daily and Sunday 199,848

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Chouteau Avenue Improvement Association.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Some months ago I contributed an article relative to improving Chouteau avenue, and since then there seems to be a movement started in that direction. First, widening Chouteau street from First, widening Chouteau street from Hickory, directly opposite the Twelfth street viaduct.

I suggested that since the Municipal Bridge has been completed, great opportunity has arrived for a great thoroughfare to be opened from Broadway to Grand avenue on broad, well-known Chouteau avenue, and thereby make that famous old avenue of old-time importance and popularity even more than in its prime; and the South Side certainly needs such a progressive movement. It would be of unlimited benefit to property owners and business interests generally in this section. Besides, it would materially relieve travel congestion in the central part of the city. Why not change Chouteau street from the river westward to city limits.

Indeed, by causing the "worm to turn" on Chouteau it would soon create new life and commercial activity to revive where it is sadly needed in Chouteau territory from Broadway to Grand avenue. Said avenue is broad and affords opportunity for a leading commercial section, if the rough rock surface is replaced by smooth surface.

Any observing business man can readily see that Chouteau property owners are sleeping on the opportunity if they fail to grasp great advantage for self-interest and public interest in putting a forward movement in action for Greater Chouteau. Organize a Chouteau avenue improvement association.

As this writer stated before, by all means a number of old, dilapidated buildings (formerly fashionable structures) should be replaced by up-to-date buildings along Chouteau without much further delay. Then Chouteau would soon open her eyes and be a credit to the city. As it is, it is like Market street in places—no credit to Greater St. Louis. Somebody must bear the shame. If not the property holder slackers, then who?

Yes, and the valuable corner which the Four Courts Building formerly occupied has been vacant since the fire, which is a stone's throw of the city hall. Why not take the mortgage off that prominent block and utilize that square by erecting a municipal hall on it that would cause the city to feel proud? Such a hall for conventions is greatly needed in the business district. In this respect, isn't the city going a-begging?

Wake up and do something, city officials, besides drawing big salaries and looking wise. C. D. TRESENTER.

Native Son Protest.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Dear Sir: The paper recently told of a man who came to St. Louis, obtained a position with a bank without any references. I can not understand why it is that a stranger like him and others can get a good position when a man who was born and raised in this town and can show good references can not obtain a position. I am 26 years of age, married, have one year's sales experience and one and a half years secretarial work, and still since Jan. 28, 1920, have gone everywhere looking for a fairly good job. If you will be so kind as to publish this I may get a position and you can rest assured it will be appreciated by myself, wife and baby.

G. E. C.

Profiteering in Tickets.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I wish, through this column, to call public attention to an experience which I had recently in buying tickets for the Tetramini concert. The tickets were advertised for sale for some time both through the daily papers and through literature distributed through the mails. The prices quoted in every case were from 50 cents to \$2.50. Of course the war tax was additional. When I went down to purchase my ticket the man in the box office informed me that the tickets were from 75 cents to \$3.50. When I protested and told him about the advertisements the young woman in the office said, "Well, that was a mistake, the price is printed on the tickets and you forget the war tax."

It seems to me that after two or three weeks of advertising they could have corrected such an error as that in the advertised prices and I do not understand why the war tax on a 50-cent ticket should be 25 cents, and on a \$2.50 ticket should be 80 cents.

Isn't that a form of profiteering?

FAIR PLAY.

The High Cost of Government.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I cannot refrain from writing you regarding your editorial in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch, "The High Cost of Government." This is the best and most timely article I have seen in any newspaper for a long time.

These are facts that no honest man with sense can deny. I hope you will continue to give the readers of your paper other articles from time to time along this line.

A POST-DISPATCH ENTHUSIAST.

TWO REPUBLICAN SPEECHES.

Two distinguished Republicans have spoken in St. Louis the past week. One of them is a candidate for the presidential nomination. The other is entrusted with the task of electing the party's candidate. Gov. Lowden of Illinois, in apostasy of the Republican party's traditional belief in a strong centralized government, deplored the gravitation of power to Washington and the passing of local authority over local affairs. He offered no solution. Mr. Hays did.

In a speech of excellent spirit the chairman of the Republican National Committee stressed the individual citizen's obligation to take an earnest, active interest in government. His one departure from the agreeable levels was the scorn expressed for the smug citizen who thinks himself too good to mingle in the hurly-burly of politics. It is this attitude that is largely responsible for the condition Gov. Lowden lamented.

Obviously, this Government of ours has got to function. The fathers were remarkable men. They devised something pretty close to a fool-proof Government. But they did not construct a governmental machinery which, once wound up, would run on forever without further attention. "It takes supervision and direction to make our Government go. All of us ought to participate in that supervision and direction. If all of us do not, some of us will. That is what is happening in the United States. It already has gone dangerously far."

We have an impressive demonstration of what can be accomplished by organized interest in politics in the latest constitutional amendment. Whatever our attitude towards prohibition, the story of the Anti-Saloon League is a startling bit of history. The evolution of that organization's character, too, can be studied with profit. Started as an opponent of the saloon, the evils of which everyone condemned, it became the foe of the principle of liberty. Deferential, even obsequious, at the outset, it became tyrannical as its power increased, until at last it was openly despotic, passing sentences of political death upon the unrepentant, granting reprieves to the penitent, a state within a state, and confounding the physical verity with the actual exhibition that a part is greater than the whole. But the psychological explanation is simple. That organization attended strictly and most capably to its business. The American people neglected their business.

The Anti-Saloon League is only one illustration of the consequences of civic apathy. It emphasizes the inexorability of fundamental truths. We all know what neglect of our private business means. The penalty is the loss of that business—its transfer, sooner or later, into other hands. So, with public business. Neglect it and we lose control of it and a different management is installed.

All of this was said long ago in a few words: Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It can be had on no other terms. The American people are not paying that price. They are neglecting public affairs. The result is that the character of our Government is being changed essentially. Local authority over local affairs is being abdicated. This nation that delivered the finishing blow to Prussianism is itself being Prussianized. The metamorphosis may be sought for plausibly or defended plausibly, but the fact stands, just the same. We are today in the toils of a vicious absentee landlordism, due to our own apathy, our refusal to pay the price of liberty. And our alternative is to pay that price by doing our full duty as citizens all the time or suffer a deadlier tomorrow.

ANOTHER WOOD REVERSE.

Gen. Wood's laboring candidacy has suffered another reverse in the decision of the Oklahoma Republican convention to send an uninstruited delegation to Chicago. As a matter of fact, though formally uninstruited, the Oklahoma delegates may be claimed by Lowden, since the convention took pains to mention the Governor of Illinois, along with several other Republicans, as worthy of compliment for patriotic services.

Only a few weeks ago the supporters of Wood were counting on the Oklahoma delegation, and other candidates were rather conceding the claim. In the meanwhile the original Wood organization has been disrupted, since which time the khaki candidacy has slumped badly. It is still slumping.

The Hohenzollern kid is willing to be the goat.

SUFFRAGE ROLL CALL NEARS THE CLOSE.

While Arizona was dashing up to the suffrage line, to be handed by the rejoicing ladies a streaming banner with the number "31" embroidered on it, Virginia made an ignominious halt in the back stretch and refused to be urged forward. But Idaho had come in only a little time before and was proudly waving its "30" to the spectators. All resistance which old, conservative states can now offer to suffrage is futile and fatuous. For every one of such states which reject suffrage there will from this on be two or more of the new, progressive states which will approve it.

The stage now reached is the same as that at which a national convention arrives when only a few votes are needed to nominate and the call is still proceeding. With five more states the women will win and the suspense and excitement would be much greater.

EDITORIAL SPARKS.

Many an uncivil young man manages to pass a civil service examination. —Chicago News.

A bald-headed man is always telling you how he had a fever and lost his hair. —Chicago News.

The main reason why a woman doesn't want to save anything for a rainy day is because she thinks she will have to stay indoors anyhow. —Galveston News.

"Gracious, Tommie, can't you play without making all that noise?" "No, mamma, I can't. You see, we're playing piano, and a storm has come up and I'm the thunder." —Yonkers Statesman.

"Jim was telling me the first time he went to the front he was hit by a shell. I knew that would happen." "How did you know it?" "By the law of natural selection. Jim is such a nut." —Baltimore American.

"Who can tell me where Noah lived?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "I don't think he had a regular home," replied one youngster. "I guess he and his family belonged to the floating population." —Boston Transcript.

Salina's grouchyest man has lost the quarter's worth of sugar his wife sent him uptown to buy. He remembers placing it in his vest pocket, but thinks the package slipped through the hole worn into his pocket by the lead pencil he used to carry there. —Salina (Kan.) Journal.

if they were not so sure of winning. That they will win is one of the best bets it is possible now to take and on their winning this spring may depend the choice of a President of the United States next fall.

ST. LOUIS' FUR MARKET IN PEACETIME.

St. Louis, always an important fur market, even after the activity of pioneer days, was re-established as a primary fur market of the first order as a result of war conditions. The question whether a gradual shift of the trade to London might not begin with the coming of peace seemed to be answered last September, when large numbers of fur buyers again assembled for the sales in St. Louis and no less than \$15,000,000 worth of pelts changed hands. Still more significant and gratifying have been the February sales, which totaled more than \$22,000,000 up to last night and had been proceeding at a daily average indicating that the total might reach \$25,000,000 by the time current offerings were disposed of and the market closed tonight.

In the meantime, British trade has had a rapid restoration, with many ships traversing the old traffic routes to the four corners of the world. The competition of German fur centers is not to be feared for a long time, and if London is to grasp the leading place at no distant date, might not some evidence of it be expected in reduced St. Louis sales 15 months after the armistice?

This increase of 66 per cent, rather than a reduction, in sales means something. Of all the large fur transactions here in recent years, those of the present month are the most important as evidencing the stability and the scale of this trade in the St. Louis headquarters. All the world will buy—and sell—furs in this city for a long time to come.

END OF THE FLU.

The rapidly diminishing number of influenza cases warrants the conclusion that the worst of the epidemic is over. The Health Commissioner has decided to lift all restrictions. The schools are to be reopened Monday. It is imperative, however, that we do not slump back into habits of carelessness. We should take no chances on a possible recurrence of the epidemic.

The admission of doctors that they know very little about this disease, that their treatment of it is a matter of judgment, is a warning to be heeded. And we can find instruction and reassurance in the experience of the Missouri Military Academy as related by the head of that school in "Letters From the People." The flu was excluded from that school under conditions that indicated an outbreak of the malady. Many of the cadets were suffering from severe colds, with symptoms of grippe, when preventive and prophylactic measures were introduced. These consisted of frequent throat spraying, plentiful use of cathartics, compulsory wearing of overcoats and keen supervision of ventilation. The result was that not a single case of flu developed in the academy.

Such a thorough and systematic regimen, easily established in a military school, would be difficult under ordinary community conditions. But it can be approximated. If we observe faithfully the obvious rules of health the normal routine may safely be resumed.

THE GROUNDHOG'S PASSING.

Mr. Walter Reichling of Stookey Township, we thank you. We applaud the power and precision of your trusty pocket knife. We rise to remark that in delivering the coup de grace to arctomys monax, alias woodchuck, alias groundhog, you have rendered a distinct and salutary service to society.

Too long have we and our weather been at the mercy of this pestiferous grizzled reddish brown North American marmot and its shadow-shrinking idiosyncrasies. Our weather through February and part of March has been contingent not upon our choice or deservings, but upon the circumstance of a clear or cloudy sky, prolonged for six weeks, one way or the other, according to whether the groundhog, emerging from his hole that day, saw his shadow or saw it not.

We have chafed, but it has not availed. We were told by the long-beards of Stookey and other townships that it had always been so and that it must continue to be so to the end.

Matters stood that way when along came Mr. Walter Reichling and it chanced that as he cut across Farmer Kerk's field the groundhog, on an unexplained errand, but one which was certainly not for the weal of the world, fared forth from the hole in the ground which should have been his hibernating home for five weeks more, and crossed the path of Mr. Walter Reichling. Whereupon Mr. Reichling hurled his pocket blade and pierced the perfidious pate of arctomys monax, which thereupon turned up its toes.

Now we know the late groundhog for what he was, a cheat and a fraud, who came out of his hole when he was supposed to be deep in six weeks' slumber. And we can have spring whenever we like, without the groundhog's leave.

Scarcely half the number expected was present at the Republican banquet. But Chairman Hays may rest assured that if the Republicans win this year there won't be an empty seat at the pie counter.

"PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH."



THE NEWBERRY TOGA.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams.

PSALM OF THE CONGRESSMAN.

TELL me not in scornful numbers
That my mission I forgot—
Getting votes is still my mission.
And I never forgot it yet.

Votes are needed—votes in plenty—
Getting votes is now my goal;
And the votes that re-elect me
Joy will spread throughout my soul.

Not the welfare of the nation
Is my destined end or way—
But to mark that each day passing
Closes brings election day.

Other parties might get credit
If a law would pass right now
That would solve the country's problems—
We might lose a vote, somehow.

And the country's needs must never
With my party's needs conflict—
Tis my party I must elect me.
To my party I will stick.

I will then be up and doing
Lots of talking—that is all—
Lots of promises I'll make them;
Thus we conquer in the Fall.

A. N. PARKER.

One of Mr. Hoover's admirers wants us that we must not expect him to be enthusiastic about things which may or may not work, since he is tolerant of only those things which do work. His genius, as we understand it, chiefly lies in being able to say at once whether or not a thing will work. If that is so, a few years with Mr. Hoover in the White House ought to be to the homeland what spring housecleaning is to the home. Think of the junk in our national garret—the thousand and one things never found practicable, but still making their demands upon our time and our faith! Imagine the effect upon us of knowing absolutely whether or not prohibition will work. Or picture to yourself, if you can, the clarifying consequence of knowing exactly what we should think of the platform adopted by the Committee of Forty-eight! Is the single tax practicable? If it can be proven impracticable, some of the best minds we have can be released for really useful work. We call this revelation as to Mr. Hoover no warning at all. It is the best thing we have heard about him. There is nothing we need to know so much in this country right now as what things are bunk. If Mr. Hoover can tell us that, we hail him Moses.

The New York Yacht Club and Sir Thomas Lipton, who were able in former years to interest us in something as exhilarating and harmless as an international yacht race, have determined to make an attempt this year to revive our interest in that sort of thing. Sir Thomas will be over in July with another challenger, and the usual races will be run off Sandy Hook. Whether any attention will be paid to them one does not at this time predict. If the telegraph operators are striking, or the newspapers are out of paper, we may not even know when the races are run. However, the resolution to resume is commendable. We need to cool off, and we can best do that by inviting the peaceful past. It did not look so good to us then as it does now. Our perspective was faulty. We had become accustomed to peace and plenty, and had never seen our happiness then in contrast to our unhappiness now. It is like life. We see youth only as the golden age when we have passed it. The difference is that we are able to do something about this—which is exactly what Sir Thomas and the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club, all wishing we could have back the good old times, are trying to do.

Sir: The Crown Prince takes himself entirely too seriously when asking to do vicarious atonement for 900 Germans. In fact, he is placing a much higher valuation upon himself than the market price of princelings nowadays warrants. It would take about 399 like the Crown Prince to make good for one Hindenburg or Ludendorff, though he might answer for a good many Kaisers.

LESS SERIOUS.

Sir: I am a licensed sign hunter, and beg to report this one from Broadway and Elm street:

These goods ready for 1920 delivery; supply limited.

Respectfully submitted, 348623.

Sign upon a saloon, Cerre street:

Dinner 25c Soup, Pork, Sauer Kraut;

Mashed potatoes, all kind of sandwich and 10c.

What do you think?

16478007536831907425789

Sir: The following is an excerpt from the Wichita (Kan.) Daily Eagle. It appeared some time ago when that publication was conducting a campaign for better jails in the State. Several prominent citizens were asked their opinion regarding the jail and reformatory conditions, to which one answered:

"We need new, better and more sanitary jails. The jails of this State are the worst jails I have ever been in."

Another want ad:

Lost—Girl's white muddy dress in Famous-Barr.

Must have been someone from the suburbs.

BEWILDERMENT.

I've kissed lots of girls
In lots of different ways.
Depending on the girl's temperament.
I've kissed them

Impulsively.
Deliberately.
Diffidently.
Lightly.
Laughingly.
Seriously.

In a brotherly manner.
Without premeditation.
After much preparation.
When they weren't looking.

And upon solicitation.
But you're different;
You've got me guessing.
I don't know just how I stand
Either with you,
Or in my own mind.

Sometimes I think
I'd like to kiss you;
And then again
You don't tempt me that way at all.
I don't know whether
It's your dignity that
Overawes me.

Or whether I'm afraid I'd
Spoil a good friendship
By kissing you.

I've learned this much of life:
Once you kiss a girl
She's no longer quite the
Fascinating mystery
That she was.

Before that event.
Tell me,
How do I get this way?

CYNICUS.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

PROHIBITIONIST METHODS.

From the Nation.
THE leaders of the prohibition forces seem to be in a fair way to offset the success which they have recently won by bringing both prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment into contempt. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the wisdom or expediency of national prohibition, it is probable that the Eighteenth Amendment represents, on the whole, the wishes of a very large minority. If not an actual majority, of the American people. We think it unlikely that the Supreme Court, if it can be brought to the point of passing upon the question of constitutionality at all, will set the amendment aside merely because of some formal irregularity in the process of ratification. Such extraordinary rigor of enforcement, however, as is now contemplated is little likely to commend prohibition to thoughtful persons; on the contrary, it is almost certain to bring about the amendment and the laws under which the amendment is to be carried into effect.

The array of official machinery which has been assembled for the purpose of making and keeping the country dry has never been equalled, of indeed approached, in connection with the application of any previous amendment or the enforcement of any law. The prohibition of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage uses, which is after all the thing which the amendment puts under the ban, has unexpectedly assumed a place of comparatively small importance in the public eye. A small army of Federal officials is busily engaged in searching buildings, trains, vessels, express wagons, and private conveyances, and in spying upon individuals. The most extraordinary regulations which the country has ever seen, prescribing in minute detail the conditions under which privately-owned liquors may be held, used, or transported, have been published broadcast, while the newspapers have vied with one another in framing lists of "don'ts" for the warning of the public. Even the legitimate sale of liquors for medicinal purposes has been hedged about with such onerous restrictions that many responsible druggists have declared that they will no longer carry liquors of any kind in stock, and the medical fraternity has begun to revolt.

Assuming that the amendment is to be carried into effect, the array of official machinery which has been assembled for the purpose of making and keeping the country dry has never been equalled, of indeed approached, in connection with the application of any previous amendment or the enforcement of any law. The prohibition of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage uses, which is after all the thing which the amendment puts under the ban, has unexpectedly assumed a place of comparatively small importance in the public eye. A small army of Federal officials is busily engaged in searching buildings, trains, vessels, express wagons, and private conveyances, and in spying upon individuals. The most extraordinary regulations which the country has ever seen, prescribing in minute detail the conditions under which privately-owned liquors may be held, used, or transported, have been published broadcast, while the newspapers have vied with one another in framing lists of "don'ts" for the warning of the public. Even the legitimate sale of liquors for medicinal purposes has been hedged about with such onerous restrictions that many responsible druggists have declared that they will no longer carry liquors of any kind in stock, and the medical fraternity has begun to revolt.

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CUT OUT THESE VALENTINES AND TRY THEM ON YOUR LADY FRIENDS.—By GOLDBERG.

(Copyright, 1920, by
R. L. Goldberg.)

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



A LEAP YEAR VALENTINE.

Won't you be my valentine?
I cannot say your face is fair,
I cannot praise your form divine
Or rave about your rippling hair;
I cannot say that with your voice—
Sweet as a linnets—I'm enthralled;
Moreover, if I had my choice,
I'd rather have you not so bald.

Won't you be my valentine?
Your hands are large, your voice is gruff,
Your nose is somewhat out of line,
Your neck is just a trifle rough.
You have no elegance nor grace,
And all my lady friends remark
That you have got the sort of face
That's better looking after dark.

Won't you be my valentine?
I do not like your taste in ties;
The more your patent leathers shine
The more one notices their size.
Your hats emphasize your faults,
You've got the most enormous ears;
And you will never learn to wait
Although you live a hundred years.

But men don't shine in beauty shows,
And, if the truth must be confessed,
With all your failings I suppose
You average fairly with the rest.
I want a mate—all women do—
That I can love, and have for mine,
And—well, it might as well be you,
So, won't you be my valentine?



STILL FREE AND INDEPENDENT
It begins to look as if the people
might again be able to exercise their
inalienable right of voting against
William Jennings Bryan.

GETTING ELECTED MAKES A
DIFFERENCE.
One term is always enough—for a
man who never had any.
(Copyright, 1920.)

After Many Trials.

"He took my ball," said a young-
ster when reproved for fighting with
another boy.
"Did you try to get it from him
peaceably?"
"Yes'm."
"How many times did you try?"
"I tried once, twice, thrice and
force, and I didn't get it until the
last time."—Boston Transcript.

Easy.

Teacher: Can you tell me how
many commandments there are?
Pupil: Ten.
"And what happens when you
break one?"
"There are nine left."—Karpis
(Stockholm).

Duty.

"What does my little man want to
buy today—candy?" asked the kind-
ly shopkeeper as the little boy en-
tered.
"You bet I do," was the reply,
"but I've got to buy soap!"—London
Tit-Bits.

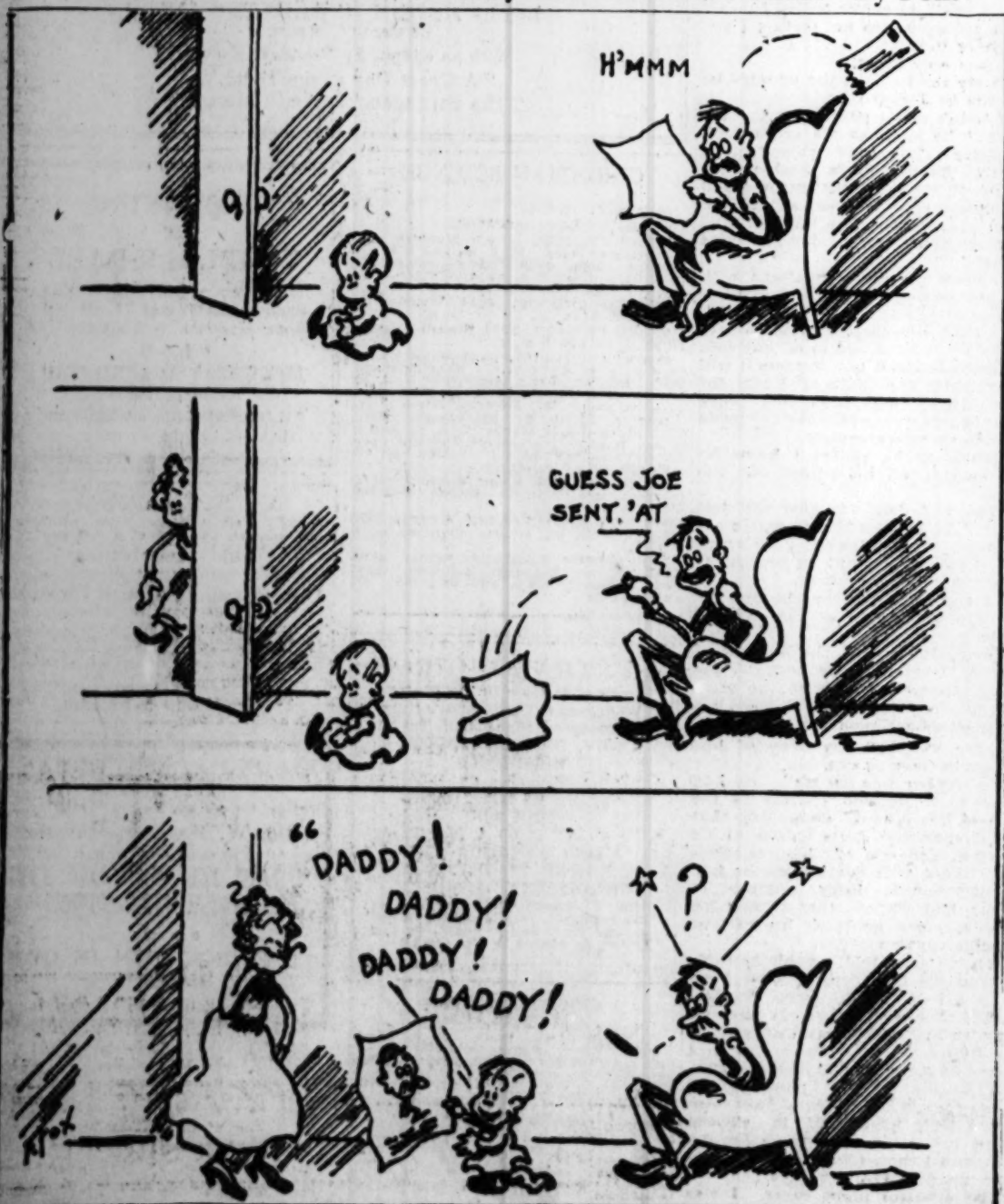
Practical Persons.

"You never hear of anybody ad-
dressing a poem to his caddy."
"No."
"Still, there must be bonds of sym-
pathy and gratitude between many
golf players and their faithful caddy-
dies."
"No doubt, but the average golf
player has neither the time nor the
ability to write poetry, and the aver-
age caddy would rather be pre-
sented with a dollar bill than a
bound volume of eulogies."—Birm-
ingham Age-Herald.

Doing Well.

When mother and her brood
started for town the weather was
threatening, so she did not go un-
prepared. In due time they stepped
off the crowded train at the South
Station.
"Have you got all the umbrellas,
Johnny?" was her first question.
"I should say I had," said the boy.
"I had three when I started and
now I've got five."—Boston Trans-
cript.

When a Comic Valentine Really Gets Under the Skin.—By Fox.



HOME, SWEET HOME—GEORGE FAILS EVEN AS A TIRED BUSINESS MAN.—By TUTHILL.



WHO LET THIS GUY IN ANYWAY? ANSWER ME THAT.—By BUD FISHER.



The Food Draft Plan—Is a Business Proposition

It's the plan of the AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION to get quick, sure relief to the thousands of star-
ving people of Central Europe. Every detail of the plan is
business-like and has been thoroughly worked out.
Under the direction of Herbert Hoover, warehouses,
stocked with staple foods, have been established in Vienna
to serve Austria, in Prague to serve Czechoslovakia, in
Budapest to serve Hungary, in Warsaw to serve Poland,
and in Hamburg to serve Germany.

Here, on presentation of
a Food Draft, actual
necessities for sustaining
life are distributed to
those in bitter need.

Sold and Endorsed By
These Banks

- American Trust Company
- Baden Bank
- Boatmen's Bank
- Bremen Bank
- Broadway Savings Trust Company
- Cass Avenue Bank
- Central National Bank
- Chippewa Bank
- City Trust Company
- Easton and Taylor Trust Company
- Farmers and Merchants' Trust Co.
- First National Bank
- Franklin Bank
- Grand Avenue Bank
- International Bank
- Jefferson Bank
- Laclede Trust Company
- Lafayette-South Side Bank
- Liberty Bank
- Lowell Bank
- Manchester Bank
- Mercantile Trust Company
- Mercantile-Laclede National Bank
- Mississippi Valley Trust Company
- Mortgage Trust Company
- National Bank of Commerce

Buy a Draft Today!

ORIGINAL NOT TRANSFERABLE—GOOD ONLY IF PRESENTED WITHIN 90 DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE

FOOD DRAFT

No. _____

ADMINISTERED BY AND FOR THE PROFIT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To American Relief Administration Warehouse at _____

Please deliver on presentation to _____

Or to properly constituted representative _____

Designated as letter _____

Offering being the equivalent of \$ _____

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Signature _____

Address _____

THE COST OF THIS FOOD DRAFT AS SHOWN ABOVE COVERS ALL EXPENSE TO PURCHASER INCLUDING ANY BANKING CHARGES

This plan is endorsed by the United States Government, by
Banks and Trust Companies, Churches, Clergymen, Charitable
Organizations and business men everywhere.
Further information or more complete particulars, if required,
may be had at the offices of the United States Grain Corporation,
424 Boatmen's Bank Building.

American Relief Administration

National Committee
Member
Festus J. Wade

LOCAL COMMITTEE
M. L. Wilkinson, Chairman
G. W. Simmons, Secretary
F. O. Watts, Treasurer
Aaron Fuller

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- Southern Commercial & Savings Bank
- South Side Trust Company
- State National Bank
- Tower Grove Bank
- United States Bank
- Water Tower Bank
- West St. Louis Trust Company

Buy a Draft Today!

'Yes, I Re

Young

Only

Four London C

Authorsh

A Spec

(Published by spec

THE Shakespeare-
agitating the Em-
ters." After all,
which one of two men
the case of "The Young
cross-current.

At least four different
suspected of having
book; and the most re-
surances on the part of
ers have failed to
to ally a de-
lightful sense of
mystery in the
minds of most
of its readers.
Of course, on
the title page
there is the ob-
vious clue of a
name, # Daisy
Ashford, as the
author; and a
very much alive
young woman in
her twenties
answers to that
name in a way
with a mischiev-
ous smile that
she wrote "The
Young Visitors"
when she was
nine. But then,
too, there was a
very much alive
young actor who
laid claim to
having written
Shakespeare's
plays; and his
name, too, has
always appeared
on the title
page. Neverthe-
less, many have
refused to be-
lieve the obvious
indications, and
have credited
his work to Ba-
con. In "The
Young Visitors"
the spelling and
vocabulary are
those of a 9-
year-old child.
But there are at
least several
hundred thou-
sand readers and en-
thusiasts who
have refused to
the mentality could
that of—and here they
ly—Barrie? Max
Frank Swinnerton? D
grown up?

Barrie Among Suspe

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mentioned than other
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ence in the book itself
bohm's name has been
because there is no
way of poking fun that
makes you look twice
see whether ridicule is
and "The Young Visi-
that sort of thing. In
very quality in the book
with the question of a
raises another Mona-
very. Is the "ineffable
Mona Lisa the expres-
sion of a man's soul? Is
velously translucent ap-
the smile of a shy puss-
y?

And the portrait of
opposite the title-page
"Visitors" bears in pe-
and particularly the
ling resemblance to
There is the same pla-
in this troubled wo-
calm hands at rest; the
round contour of fra-
placid eyes; the bro-
serene with the hair
drawn back. And it
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to make of the smile
of which Barrie has a
complacency "by the
perhaps be called smi-

Case Against Swinn

If Frank Swinnerton
mentioned as the poss-
is largely because he
about its publication,
down the mystery of
of "The Young Visitors"
him as to how the pe-
in a child's scrawly-
the book, now selling
in England and Amer-
is that for many years
script had been made
of circles of friends, a
hand, leaving a trail
and wonder behind it
woman submitted it to
on, who is reader
Windus, the English